Weather
Clear, cool weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.3 and the minimum 51.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.5 and 65.8.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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END OF BRITISH STRIKE VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

FIRST MEETING OF LEAGUE MAY BE HELD IN U.S.

Clemenceau Would Call Assembly In November At Washington

WRITES PROPOSAL

Premier's Suggestion Is Presented In Letter To Colonel House

DEPUTIES HEARD

Motions Are Debated In French Chamber On Peace Conditions

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 4.—The text of a letter dated September 4, addressed by M. Clemenceau to Colonel House shortly before the latter's departure for America was issued last night by the Havas Agency.

The French Premier points out that in view of the hopes raised by the prospects of forming a League of Nations and the desirability of solving the international problems with which all countries are confronted, it is advisable to hold the first meeting of the League as soon as possible in Washington. M. Clemenceau suggests that the meeting should take place in November and that invitations should be sent to the largest possible number of statesmen, whose names are associated with the creation of the League.

Expect America To Ratify

In American circles here it is declared that it seems likely that the United States will be the third nation to ratify the treaty of Versailles with or without reservations. This is contrary to the belief expressed last week but the ratification by the French Chamber of Deputies has modified the point of view then held.

The Treaty with Hungary still awaits delegates from Budapest to receive it. The Entente declines to recognise the Friedrich Ministry.

The French Chamber yesterday debated several motions bearing on peace conditions. The first which had been drafted by the Peace Commission called for the opening of diplomatic negotiations with the Allies with a view to insuring the disarmament of Germany. It was unanimously adopted after speeches of Messrs. Tardieu, Clemenceau and Viviani.

An addition proposed by M. Rendel and approved by the Government, asking for immediate convocation of representatives of the League of Nations and progressive reduction of armaments was carried by 444 votes to 1.

Clemenceau Gives Views

M. Clemenceau said that he did not know when the League Covenant would be ratified by the United States Senate, but even if it were not ratified he understood that President Wilson would summon the League.

The French Minister of the Interior laid on the table of the Senate the Bills for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and of the Treaties with Great Britain and the United States yesterday.

The Senate will probably debate the bills on Thursday.

Berlin Takes Action

Berlin, October 3.—The German Government in a proclamation appeals for the last time to the consciences of the German troops in the Baltic provinces and says that the entire nation will starve unless they withdraw [illegible]

Replies To Allies

Copenhagen, October 4.—The German Government replying to the Allies' note of September 28 concerning the evacuation of the Baltic provinces, recalls the measures it has already taken, including the stoppage of ammunition, pay and supplies and the replacement of General von der Goltz by General von Bernhardi.

The German Government says that it has no further military means of compulsion. It is firmly determined to do its utmost to fulfill its obligations but it protests against the Allied threat of a renewed blockade. Finally it suggests an immediate appointment of a mixed German and Entente commission to investigate the facts and take the requisite measures.

American Boy, Serving With British, Carries 'Old Glory' Over Top

Robert Marks. © INTL.

Robert Marks, of Paterson, N. J., one of the many American heroes who fought throughout the war with the British forces, photographed aboard the s.s. Royal George, on his recent arrival in New York. Marks is waving the flag which he took with him when he left America. He carried the flag with him through all his adventures on the firing line.

But Slight Improvement Reported In Condition Of President Wilson

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Oct. 5.—Last night's bulletin says that President Wilson had a restful night and a fairly comfortable day.

This morning's bulletin says that the improvement in President Wilson's condition is slight but not decisive.

During the President's illness Senator Hitchcock has practically sole control of the Government's fight for ratification of the peace treaty and the League of Nations Covenant.

IMPRISONED STUDENTS AT PEKING RELEASED

Those Held Going Home Under Guard; Months' Old Cases Revived

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, Oct. 7.—Thirty-one students who were arrested while awaiting an interview with the President are being released tonight and are to be sent to their homes under escort, according to official announcement.

University leaders were informed today that the thirty-three students whose arrest last May precipitated the students' uprising and who were released on bail at that time, will be required to appear at the court of the procurate tomorrow to answer charges against them. This is interpreted in educational circles as a new attempt of the Government to intimidate the students and suppress the entire movement.

London Raises Rate Of Treasury Bills

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 6.—The rates for Treasury Bills have been raised by one per cent, the rate for three months bills becoming 4½ percent and for six months bills, 5 percent. The market discount rate has consequently been raised to 4⅝ percent.

EMPRESS HAS BIG LIST

The Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, due here on October 17, left Vancouver with nearly 3,000 passengers for Far East ports. The steamer sailed on October 2 with 341 first, 56 second, 60 third-class and 2,481 steerage passengers, a total of 2,938 persons.

BAD CHECK FOR $50,000 FOUND IN PEKING BANK

Pronounced Forgery By Head Of J. W. Fenton And Co.; Inquiry Is Begun

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 6.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank yesterday informed Mr. J. W. Fenton that a check for $50,000 signed J. W. Fenton and Company, had been presented. Mr. J. W. Fenton visited the bank and pronounced the check a forgery.

It appears that the check was first paid in to a Chinese Bank by an official connected with the Board of War to cover an overdraft and the Chinese Bank duly forwarded it on for payment.

An employe of John Fenton and Company has been arrested. The check in question is one of two blanks which had been cut out of the back of Fenton's check book.

American Officer Not Killed By Reds

Report General Jadwin With British Lieutenant Had Been Captured Unfounded

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 6.—According to a Warsaw telegram to the Morning Post, Brigadier General Jadwin of the American army who was reported to have been captured and executed by the Bolsheviks while attempting to motor from Lutsk to Kief, has reached the Polish frontier accompanied by the British Lieutenant Bowe who was supposed to have shared the same fate.

General Jadwin, the telegram adds, is proceeding to Paris.

Work Of Calling National Congress For Siberia Is Begun By Board In Omsk

Bolshevist Wireless Says Never Before Have Foes Of Soviet Russia Been So Near To Moscow

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Omsk, October 4.—The Commission for the convocation of the National Congress has begun its labors.

A Bolshevist wireless says that the situation in Soviet Russia is grave, that General Denikin's army is nearing Orel and that never before were the "Anti-Bolsheviks" so close to Moscow.

Another Bolshevist message states that the Bolshevists are making preparations for a decisive struggle against the bourgeois classes. The Commissary for Home Affairs has issued instructions to draw up special lists in which the name of every person belonging to the bourgeois class shall be registered.

The following communique is issued by General Headquarters "Our troops have reached the Tonol River on all points of the front. In several places our scouts are engaged in reconnoitring on the western bank of the river".

Summary Of Situation

Peking, Oct. 6.—The following official summary of the situation on the Siberian front, on October first has been issued in Omsk.

"The offensive on the Eastern front is developing successfully. Our troops in twenty days have advanced upwards of 13 versts to the West of the River Ishin reaching the Iobol River; have occupied Tobolsk, and are nearing Kurgan.

During this period eight Bolshevik regiments were annihilated and 10,000 prisoners, 40 guns and 200 machine-guns and convoys with much material were captured.

Documents Captured

Numerous documents captured from the enemy attest to the particular stubbornness of our troops and the powerful action of our artillery which inflicted enormous losses on the enemy. The Reds appear to be disheartened and tired of fighting and they are lacking in ammunition and clothing.

General Denikin has occupied the towns of Bakhamtch, Voragha (?) Glukhov, Kursk, Dmitrieff, Fatezh and Malo-Archangel, the latter place being 15 versts north-west of Voronezh. These towns include some of the largest railway centers in the South of Russia."

Religious Movement Develops

Harbin, Oct. 7.—According to the latest reports the religious movement in Siberia and Russia is widely developing. Churches are thronged, and the peasants and workmen forming the volunteer battalions are calling themselves "Crusaders."

This religious reaction has been provoked by the Bolshevists' unmerciful persecution of everything connected with religion, the result being that the peasants have a firm belief that the Bolshevists are not only the oppressors of liberty but are also sacriligious.

Great significance is attacned in Siberian Government circles to this movement and it is generally believed that the Bolshevists are bound now to lose their last foothold in Russia.

LOAN REPORT DENIED BY JAPANESE LEGATION

Not Believed Advance Without Consortium's Participation Is Contemplated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 7.—The Japanese Legation informed Reuter's yesterday that there was no likelihood of a Japanese loan being given to China without the participation of the old Consortium, whereas Chinese circles affirmed that a definite offer of six monthly advances of $4,000,000 each had been made by the Japanese.

Further inquiries lead to the belief that the group of Japanese Banks represented by Mr. Nishi Hara did make such an offer on the plea that it was necessary for China to receive a loan at the present juncture. This is confirmed in semi-official quarters. It is reported on good authority today, however, that a hitch has occurred in the negotiations owing to the Government not being willing to accept the conditions demanded by the Japan Banks.

All Japan Stirred By Labor Troubles

Recent Tie-Up At Dockyards At Kobe Is Subject Of General Comment

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, October 6.—The word sabotage has been in everybody's mouth since its introduction at the Kawasaki dockyard. Newspaper columns are filled with labor troubles actual or impending.

Even the workers at the military arsenal at Osaka threatened sabotage which was prevented at the eleventh hour by an increase of wages retroactive to August.

SHAH ARRIVES IN PARIS

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 5.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this morning incognito.

TROOPS OUT TO QUELL INDIANA STRIKE RIOTS

Strife In East Chicago And Gary Said To Be Filling Hospitals There

(Reuter's Service)

Indianapolis, October 4.—The Governor of Indiana has ordered eleven companies of militia to East Chicago and Gary where rioting is filling the hospitals. The sheriff has informed the Governor that agitators are inciting the steel workers who are on strike to violence.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH IN EARLY MORNING FIRE

Nine Year Old Child Loses Life; Mother And Father Suffer From Burns

A Chinese girl, nine years old, was burned to death and her father and mother severely burned in a fire which destroyed two small dwellings at P696 Johol Road early yesterday morning. The blaze started from a kerosene lamp said to have been overturned in a family quarrel.

The child was sleeping in the small room on the second floor. Her body was found in the debris near the front door downstair and it is supposed that she managed to make her way that far when she found the door closed and was overcome. The two injured people were taken to the Shantung Road hospital.

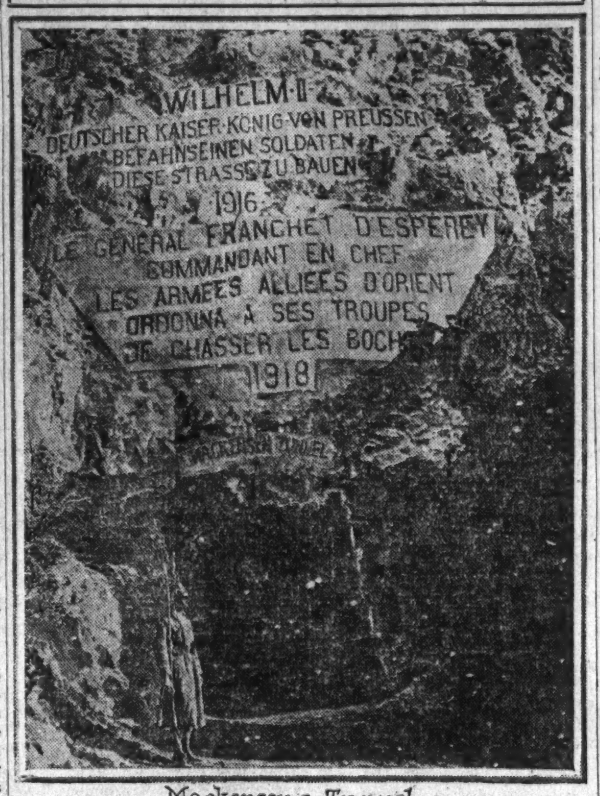
U.S. Lifts Embargo On British Shipping

Action Is Taken By Board On Termination Of Strike Of Rail Workers

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, October 6.—The U.S. Shipping Board has lifted the embargo on shipping to Great Britain owing to the termination of the railway strike, but the Board is exercising control until the congestion at British ports has been removed.

Tunnel Built By The Germans And Later Captured By The French



Mackensens Tunnel.

This is the entrance to the famous Mackensen Tunnel, opened in 1916 by the Germans and for two years used to supply half the enemy front in Macedonia. It is on the road from Dmin-Kapou, between Uskub and Salonika. In September, 1918, the advance of the Allies to this point cut off the retreat of the enemy's whole left wing. The German inscription on the tunnel, placed there in 1916, reads: "William II, German Emperor and King of Prussia, ordered his troops to construct this route, 1916." Below it a French inscription, of two years later, reads: "General Franchet D'Esprey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the East, ordered his troops to drive out the Boches, 1918." A French Colonial soldier is shown on guard at the entrance to the tunnel.

Wireless Apparatus Here For Three Big Stations

Will Open Interior Of China To Communication; Engineer Meets Transport Problem

Material for the first three big wireless towers to be erected in interior China, together with the electric generator sets to be installed with them, has arrived in this port, accompanied by the man who is to superintend the erection, Major Dockeray of the Marconi Company of London. The original plan, now disclosed, of transporting the huge amount of freight by aeroplane to distant Mongolia and Turkestan has been abandoned and camels and carts will be used instead.

Major Dockeray is stopping at the Astor House in Shanghai but will leave soon for Urga, Mongolia, the site of the nearest of the three stations. With him here is Mr. F. E. Robinson, of the same company, who is in charge of that other great Marconi contract with the Chinese Government, the installation of 200 wireless telephones. He arrived here this week from London.

In Light Units

Why the scheme for using aeroplane transport was abandoned is not disclosed further than the fact that the aeroplanes are not, as yet, available. That aerial delivery was seriously planned is evidenced by the fact that though the tower and generator materials for a single station amount to more than 300 tons, the heaviest single unit is 400 lbs. The frames of the generators, for example, which usually weigh several tons of themselves have been built in take-down fashion, and the steel towers which will stand 300 feet in height are likewise of small parts.

Two of the complete wireless station outfits are at present at Woosung. The other has been transported already to Kalgan, preparatory to immediate conveyance to Urga. Hundreds of carts will be used on this trip and the Chinese Government, according to Major Dockeray, has promised simple cavalry escort. The workmen will all be Chinese, the mechanics and riggers being taken from the port cities.

The second great station will be at Urumshi, 1,150 miles from Urga, and the third at Kashjar, Turkestan, not far from the Tibetan border. Major Dockeray estimates that it will take little less than one year to deliver the materials at Kashjar from the day the camels start. It will be probably the largest and longest heavy transport ever attempted in China and it will cost to get the materials on the ground for all three about £300,000.

Start Of Caravan

The caravan for Urumshi and Kashjar will start from the railroad at Fengchen. If weather conditions are favorable the start will be made in February, but that depends upon whether the Chinese caravan men say that snow difficulties are not too severe. It is expected that approximately six months will be required to complete the assembling of each plant after the last piece has been delivered.

Major Dockeray is enthusiastic over wireless telegraphy for China. The contract calls for night and day communication to a minimum distance of 1,000 miles. How much farther reports may be sent, he does not attempt to say but that it will much further, perhaps many times 1,000 he believes not improbable. It will give western China, he says, instant communication where it has not had even land telegraphs before.

Mr. Robinson, who will work on the Board of War wireless telephone installation, was unable to say much concerning his work until he has talked with the Peking authorities. He expects, however, to be busy in Peking for some time demonstrating the purpose and use of his instruments to officials and public generally.

Regina Welcomes Prince Of Wales

(Reuter's Service)

Regina, Saskatchewan, October 4.—The Prince of Wales had a fine reception here today from large crowds outside the Parliament Buildings, where addresses were presented and a number of war veterans were decorated.

PREMIER'S TERMS ACCEPTED; MEN RETURN TO WORK

Negotiations To Continue After Workers Return To Their Posts

CONDITIONS GIVEN

To Stabilise Wages At Present Level Until Sept. 30, 1920

COSTS ARE HEAVY

Not One Shot Fired While Tie-Up Lasted And No Serious Casualties

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 5, 4:50 p.m.—It is officially announced that the railway strike has been settled.

5:05 p.m.—The conference at Downing Street concluded at 4:05 this afternoon and the bare announcement "Railway strike settled" was issued immediately. A large crowd in Downing Street loudly cheered the announcement. It is understood that work will be resumed forthwith.

5:30 p.m.—It is understood that the settlement is eminently satisfactory to the Government. One of the delegates in an interview expressed the opinion that it was a fair settlement for both sides.

7:50 p.m.—The following official statement has just been issued from Downing Street "Representatives of the Railwaymen's Union, accompanied by representatives of the Transport workers and associated unions called at 10 Downing Street at 11:30 this morning and had an interview with the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law. As a result the following agreement was reached.

Text Of Agreement

1.—Work to be resumed forthwith.

2.—On full resumption of work negotiations shall be continued with the understanding that they shall be completed before December 31.

3.—Wages will be stabilised in the United Kingdom at the present level until September 30, 1920. They may be reviewed at any time after August 1, 1920, in the light of the then existing circumstances.

4.—No adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less that 51 shillings, so long as the cost of living is not less than 100 percent above the pre-war level.

5.—The men are to work harmoniously with those who remained at or returned to work. The government and the railwaymen agree that no man shall be prejudiced as a result of the strike.

6.—Arrears of wages withheld in consequence of breach of contract will be paid after resumption of work."

7:25.—It is too soon to sum all lessons of the strike but it is already clear that in so far as it was an attempt to hold up the Government it has been a gigantic failure. The railwaymen had been out eight days and spent £300,000 of strike pay without result.

They never succeeded at any time in imperilling the life of the nation. For this two factors are chiefly responsible, namely the admirable organisation of emergency services by the Government and the courageous and cheerful acquiescence by the whole public in the temporary inconvenience.

Food Never Lacking

From the first stoppage of work, food-supplies were absolutely assured. Elaborate arrangements were made for distributing milk and other perishable goods in the large towns. Mails were but slightly retarded, newspapers were delivered as usual. Necessary journeys throughout the country were performed by motor transport and a limited service of trains was driven largely by amateurs. The attitude of the whole people has been beyond praise.

There was no question whatever of the universal determination to make the best of the discomforts, preserve order, form a strong civic guard with that ob-

ject, and above all refuse to allow the community to be held to ransom by any one section. For the preservation of order a high tribute must also be paid to the trade unions including the railwaymen who did their utmost to discourage sabotage.

It is a remarkakble fact that throughout the past week no rifle shot was fired and there has been no single instance of death or serious injury, and no looting anywhere. The situation has been serious enough but assuredly it offers no encouragement to those who imagined England was a fertile field for revolution.

Lloyd George Cheered

8:30 p.m.—Mr. Lloyd George left Downing Street at 5:25 p.m. and motored to Buckingham Palace. A large crowd in Whitehall loudly cheered him, which he smilingly acknowledged.

The laborers of the Port of London authority met yesterday and decided under no circumstances to strike, even if their leaders ordered them to. A similar resolution was passed by the dockmen at the West India docks.

Comrades of the Great War opened the dock gates at Plymouth where the dockers struck yesterday. A meeting of railwaymen at Teignmouth yesterday evening was broken up by ex-soldiers and sailors.

A more unpleasant feature is the recurrence of outrages. An attempt was made to wreck a train near Fort William by removing the fishplates from the rails. A surfaceman who discovered the outrage was assailed with bricks; but he escaped and reported the damage in time to save the train.

The Railway points at Hull were tampered with; apparatus in a signal box at New-Cross was altered; railway tracks in Cheshire and West Lothian were greased but all damage was repaired in each case, preventing disaster to crowded trains. A number of strikers were fined from 40 shillings to five pounds in London yesterday for disorder and assault on workers. One striker was given three weeks imprisonment for aggravated assault.

Outlook Undergoes Change

The outlook which was very black at midnight on Friday was cheerful last night. The first glimmer of hope appeared on Mr. Thomas' announcement yesterday morning that the railwaymen's executive had abandoned the intention of carrying on a campaign in the provinces during the week-end but would remain in London to remove any barrier to reopening negotiations.

Then came his announcement in the evening that conversations at Downing Street would be resumed today. The 14 mediators appeared very happy after their visit to Downing Street yesterday, Mr. O'Grady delighting his colleagues by singing an Irish song. Mr. Arthur Henderson, interviewed in the evening, said: "Things are much easier than they were this morning, particularly since we left Downing Street. I have hopes of a settlement in the next 24 hours."

It is pointed out there is no special significance in Mr. Bonar Law receiving the mediators yesterday. He did so because Mr. Lloyd George was resting.

It is now stated that there is prospect of the King holding a Privy Council on Monday and signing a proclamation for the early convocation of Parliament which many papers have been urging most strongly.

Meanwhile the public enthusiasm maintains the life of the community unabated. Not even the war evoked such a rally of voluntary workers; peers trundling trolleys and milk churns and peeresses unloading potatoes are now a familiar sight at the London terminals, while admirals, colonels and members of Parliament are acting as engine-drivers, stokers, signal-men, lamplighters, van-drivers and stablemen.

A certain amount of topsyturvydom is inevitable; for instance an ex-sergeant at Marylebone is commanding a fatigue-party consisting of a major and three captains on leave. Hundreds of blue-jackets have volunteered for service, the most valuable instance being at Cardiff, where ship traffic is now practically normal.

The Admiralty has issued a special order thanking officers and men for "The manner in which they have come forward to assist the country in an emergency."

Conference Abandoned

The special trade union conference which was to have been held on October 7 has been abandoned in consequence of the settlement.

A great and enthusiastic meeting of railwaymen was held at Albert Hall tonight. Mr. J. H. Thomas in the course of a speech said that the railwaymen had come out solid and remained solid. He wished them to resume work equally solidly. They did not want to claim a great victory because they could only win a victory over an enemy. They regarded the result reached as an honorable settlement with which everybody must be pleased. In working out the settlement Mr. Lloyd George had played a great part.

The meeting passed a resolution accepting the terms of the settlement and undertaking to abide by them loyally.

London, October 6.—At the Conference at Downing Street yesterday luncheon arrived while the delegates were discussing terms. The Premier suggested that they should all lunch together instead of separating. The meal was most jovial and afterwards the conference was resumed.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. J. H. Thomas addressing the Premier expressed the delegates' appreciation of the statesmanlike and impartial way in which the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law had conducted the negotiations and of their patient consideration. Mr. Lloyd George acknowledged the compliment by a genial speech, admitting that the delegates had met all his arguments in an open-minded and conciliatory manner. He hoped that all labor organisations would approach questions concerning their welfare in the same spirit. They would then enter a new era of industrial peace and prosperity, he said.

Leaves No Bitterness

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the settlement is the fact that it leaves no bitterness behind. As a negotiator remarked after the conference, "We are going to resume work together more amicably than during recent months for the general welfare of the state."

Tributes are paid on all sides to the Premier and to the conciliatory work of the Trade-Union Conference whose intervention as mediators in an industrial dispute is unprecedented in history.

Curiously enough the men who hitherto had been the most extreme advocates of direct action were foremost as peace-makers.

There is now little apprehension of a miners strike in the event of failure on the part of the Mines Nationalisation Deputation which will shortly wait on the Premier on their behalf.

The hope is expressed that the emergency system of road transport which has been most successful will be continued if only to relieve congestion at the ports.

Business men interviewed at Liverpool said that no serious damage had yet been done commercially or industrially though an irretrievable blow might have struck the country if the trouble had continued. Nevertheless it is roughly estimated that the nation has lost £50,000,000 owing to the closing down of works and the stoppage of production and trade and that the bills to be paid by the Government will probably reach a million a day. The Union of railway men is said to have lost £300,000.

Full Services To Start

The railways are not yet running full services but it is hoped that there will be practically complete resumption tomorrow. Meanwhile it is announced that the Government motor transport services which greatly helped to save the situation during the strike will be continued as an adjunct to the railways until all congestion at the docks, mines and manufacturing centers has been removed.

Hyde Park will continue to be the headquarters of the London transport service and will remain closed for the time being.

There is a general feeling that the strike settlement is the best news since the armistice. The spirit with which it was received was evidenced at the Albert Hall where the audience of 5,000 railwaymen stood up and after cheering the appearance of Mr. J. H. Thomas on the platform sang "Abide with me" most impressively.

The railwaymen at Penarth held a thanksgiving service and there were scenes of rejoicing at all the great railway centers. Nowhere did any disorders occur.

It is announced that the organisation of the citizen guards will continue though the civic conference in connection with them, convoked by the Premier for October 7, has been cancelled.

The earlier convocation of Parliament has been abandoned.

The report which was circulated yesterday evening that Sir Eric Geddes had resigned is authoritatively denied.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. declared today that "The railway dispute has proved that lightning strikes are more liable to fail than strikes of which notice is given, because the public becomes indignant when it is suddenly put to loss or inconvenience. Workmen must learn to look upon the public as a jury whose support must be secured."

Trip Of Royalty

The strike has been marked by many picturesque features but none more remarkable in view of the traditions of Royal progresses than Their Majesties' motor journey of 547 miles to London from Balmoral. The King returned earlier than he had intended, being anxious to get in personal touch with his advisers in view of the crisis. It would not have been impossible to arrange for a special train but His Majesty preferred to share the experiences of so many of his subjects and travel by road.

Starting at 8:30 on Friday morning the King took a short cut across the Grampians over the Spital of Glenshee proceeding through Perth, Sterling Lanark and Carlisle. Their Majesties spent Friday night at Lowther Castle as guests of Lord and Lady Lonsdale and travelled yesterday by Appleby, Doncaster, Grantham and Hatfield, arriving at Buckingham Palace at five in the afternoon, where a crowd at the gates cheered their safe arrival. The only attendants on Their Majesties were Lord Stamfordham and Colonel Clive Wigram.

Princess Mary has remained at Balmoral and Princes Albert and Henry left Aberdeen yesterday, proceeding to London in an ordinary passenger steamer. The Royal household travels later in the Royal yacht.

The Daily Telegraph congratulates the Government on its courage and energy and the nation on its good sense and determination in rallying to the service of the state. It hopes that "the lesson on the futility and disaster of national strikes" has been learned.

The Daily Chronicle says that the settlement is due mainly to the Premier and the common sense of those labor leaders who appreciated the country's disgust with the strike.

The Morning Post writes: "The difference between the Goyernment's proposals of September 26 and October 5 is material. It shows the insanity of the strike. A debt of gratitude is due to the other trade unions for refusing a sympathetic strike when the railwaymen were already defeated."

The Daily News comments: "It is peace with honor; for defeat of the Government would have been a disastrous blow to the constitution; and defeat of the men would have ruined trade unionism. The successful conciliation by the transporters' federation deserves a mark in the national calendar equally with many a military victory."

The Daily Mail writes: "We have every reason to be proud of our country. The people rose to the menacing emergency with their customary coolness and adaptability. The railwaymen behaved well. The Government was ready firm and active. Mr. J. H. Thomas has done a service by proving that a national strike is bound to break down."

The Times says: "There is no occasion for exultation or talk of victory or defeat. The only victors are the public. There are more storms ahead, but the railway strike has been a lesson all round. The men who ordered the strike reckoned without the determined resistance of the public and the development of other means of transport. An irresponsible strike is doomed. Another lesson is for the Government and its officials who failed to grasp the irresistible social change towards a higher economic and social status for all wage earners."

Monteagle Arriving On Sunday Morning

C. P. O. S. Liner Will Then Go To Yokohama To Be Fitted Out As Troop Ship

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Monteagle, coming from Vancouver, will arrive at Woosung early Sunday morning and is expected to dock at Hongkew Wharf about seven o'clock. The Monteagle will not go to Hongkong but will proceed to Yokohama after Hongkong cargo has been discharged here.

The liner will go to Yokohama under orders of the British Government and there alterations will be made that will turn the steamer into a troop transport. Canadian soldiers will be taken to Vancouver from Vladivostok.

Whether or not passengers will be booked to Japan ports is as yet unknown by the local offices of the C. P. O. S. All bookings for Vancouver were cancelled some time ago when the ship was requisitioned by the British Government.

At Mixed Court

The Tale Of A Pickpocket

Presence of mind on the part of one Shanghai pickpocket saved him his "swag" Monday even if it did not save him from the clutches of the law. He was just removing a purse from the pocket of a Chinese on Seward Road when the man's wife screamed. He was seized and a scuffle followed but while the struggle was in progress the pickpocket deftly handed the purse to a small boy who set off down the street at high speed. These facts were testified to before Assessor Jacob and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday. The purse has not been recovered but the pickpocket has been sent to jail for two months.

Two other pickpockets appeared before the same court, one of whom was sentenced to one year and re-expulsion. He had a record of ten previous sentences within the Settlement. The other was seen in the act by a detective on Fokien Road and was sentenced to six months and expulsion.

The Loyal Look-Out Man

Three burglars operating yesterday in a house at 202 Sing Kong Li escaped but their "look-out man" was captured and a jimmy and an electric flash-lamp were taken. A watch had been placed by the police upon the alleyway shortly after midnight following a telephone message from 120 Sung Kong Li which stated that burglars had been frightened away from there but a few minutes before.

After two hours of waiting the patrolman was rewarded by seeing a man approach quietly down the alley. He arrested him for loitering. The man protested that he had merely been engaged in a quiet little gambling game in a friend's house not far away. He offered to take the patrolman to the place. The patrolman agreed and they walked a short distance to 202 Sing Kong Li when the prisoner began shouting at the top of his voice, "The police are here! The police are here!"

The doors were barred and the patrolman was unable to enter. He hastily took his man around to the front of the house but when he did so three escaped by the alley door and there was no chance to overtake them.

In the Mixed Court, yesterday, where the man was tried, he admitted that he was the look-out for burglars. His sentence was four months.

New Cabinet Formed At Constantinople

Sultan Orders Election With View To Summoning Of Parliament

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, Oct. 5.—Damad Ferid Pasha's Cabinet has resigned. General Aliriza Pasha has formed a new Cabinet with Mustapha Rechid Pasha as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Sultan has ordered elections to be held with a view to summoning Parliament.

U.S. Consul-General Gets Farewell Tiffin

Consular representatives of all nationalities will attend a farewell tiffin to be given to United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons by the Rotary Club at the Cafe Parisien tomorrow.

Each member of the club will be allowed to bring one guest and Secretary George L. Treadwell must be notified before noon today in order that the proper number of reservations may be made.

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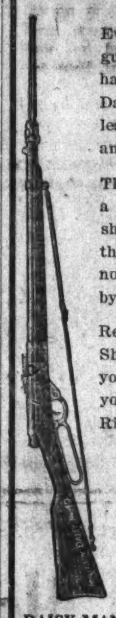

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Our SAVINGS department is ready to start you on the upward track!

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When you go for a walk in the country round Shanghai

just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS

American Woman's Club Opens Year's Activities

By Helen Williams

The American Woman's Club held its first meeting of the year yesterday afternoon at the Cariton Cafe. The meeting started at our o'clock in an atmosphere of most cordial welcoming on all sides. Tea was served at 4:30, and after tea, leaders of the various departments announced their programs for the coming year.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Lunt, President of the Club. There were nearly 200 present, including many prospective members. Mrs. Lunt, in her opening address, remarked on the vast changes that have taken place in women's activities in the last five years. She said that the club was 10 years old and that it was now time for the club to have a home of its own. Each member should live and work for the good of all and for the prosperity of the club, she said, and if this idea is followed the club and its members cannot help but grow in usefulness to each other and to the community.

Mrs. Lunt's address was followed by a delightful solo by Miss Olive of Soochow.

Leaders of the various departments then announced their programs: Mrs. Wilbur of the Literary Department stated that the work and studies for the coming year would be most interesting. The department will devote the first part of the year to art, and then, if the members feel that they have covered the subject as thoroughly as possible, they will then take up Chinese literature. Different lectures and readings will be given as follows:

Historical Efforts of Chinese Art, Mr. Adamson.

Bronzes, Mr. Evan Morgan.

Lantern Lecture talk, Mrs. Aysough.

Appreciation of Art of Foreign Countries, Mrs. Stockton.

Chinese Painting, Mrs. Hiltner.

Chinese Porcelains, Dr. Fearn.

Lacquer, Miss Bosworth.

Paper on Jades, Mrs. Rugh.

Mrs. Vizenzinovich will give an exhibition of very rare old Chinese embroideries.

Trips are also planned to see as many exhibitions as possible of jades, ivories and all objects of Chinese art; any information regarding any such collections will be gratefully received by the Literary Department.

This department, it was stated, now has a fine reference library on all subjects pertaining to Chinese Art and Chinese literature.

Mrs. Price will give an interesting talk on the symbols that appear in all Chinese art.

The chairman of the Music Department, Miss McConnell announced the following program.

Public days: First Thursdays of the month.

December: Sacred Music, English.

Feb., Quartets, Duets, Trios.

April, American Day.

Study Days, Last Friday of the month.

October, British Ballads, light Opera.

Nov., Instrumentalists, British.

Jan., Hymns, Choruses, Glees.

March, Women Composers of Great Britain.

May, Modern Songs, British.

Mrs. Remer, Chairman of the Social Service Department, asked that every member, who was willing and able, take a case and see it through in proper fashion, no matter how difficult it might be. She asked those willing to volunteer to sign a card to that effect.

Mrs. Sawyer spoke of the fine work the Social Service Department is doing for American sailors in this port. The department is arranging home entertainment and food for Amercan boys while here. The entertainment is provided in the homes of the various members of the club. The names of the boys, when desired, can be obtained from the Navy Y.M.C.A.

All of the relief work that was done last year by this department was made possible by the financial aid received from the Red Cross and whether or not that aid will be continued will probably be decided at the next meeting of the Red Cross.

The Social Department has planned many interesting things on next year's program, but as the program is not quite complete, the department made no definite announcement, excepting that some bridge would be arranged in the near future for the benefit of the Permanent Equipment Fund.

Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, who has just returned after a long absence, told of giving the greetings of The American Woman's Club of Shanghai to the Sorosis Club of New York during her stay at home.

After all club announcements had been made, Miss Linn of St. Mary's College closed the meeting most fittingly with a delightful piano solo.

New York District Attorney's Staff Now Has Woman Member

Miss Rose Rothenberg.

The outcome of the recent exposures of the methods employed by members of the New York police vice squad and the alleged false arrests of several innocent girls is the appointment of Miss Rose Rothenberg to the New York District Attorney's staff. Miss Rothenberg is the first woman to become a member of a District Attorney's staff in New York County. She is twenty-six years old, is a graduate of the New York Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1916. Miss Rothenberg has been assigned to duty in the Women's Court.

Move Of Japanese In Fengtien Opposed

Protest Follows Appearance Of Nipponese Post Office In Inland District

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 4.—Recently the Japanese post office at Dairen sent an officer to Ching-hsien, a district in the province of Fengtien, to establish a Japanese sub-postoffice in a Japanese shop there, and since then the Japanese residents in Ching-hsien have sent their mail and received it through this office. This was soon discovered by the Chinese post office authorities in that district and reported to their superiors in the Three Eastern Provinces, who in turn reported it to the Ministry of Communications. The Ministry has sent a despatch to Inspector-General Chang Tso-lin requesting him to take up the matter with the Japanese Consul in order that the post office may be removed and Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria preserved.

HSIUNG HSI-LING ON VISIT TO TAIANFU

(China Press Correspondence)

Taianfu, Shantung, October 4.—H. E. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, has spent several days on this mountain. He arrived by special car and was met at the train by a delegation from this city though the train came in at 3 o'clock in the morning. The following day the local big men were at the station to see the distinguished guest who later went up the mountain accompanied by a retinue of local and visiting friends, to a total of forty, which made quite a procession of mountain chairs. The party made its headquarters at the famous nunnery called Tu Mu-kung and remained in this quiet place several days, leaving finally this morning for the north.

OPINION ON CONSORTIUM REPORTED FROM BRITAIN

Japan's Demand For Exclusion Of Manchuria And Mongolia Is Not Favored

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 4.—The Peking vernacular newspapers have published a private cable from London according to which Great Britain is dissatisfied with the Japanese demand that Manchuria and Mongolia be excluded from the sphere of the New Consortium. Great Britain is described as arguing that both Manchuria and Mongolia belong to China and hence ought to have the same status as the interior provinces as far as the New Consortium is concerned. Hence Japan although enjoying special privileges in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, cannot justly put forward the claim that these territories be excluded from the scope of the Consortium.

Commenting on this message from London, the Kung Yen Pao asks how Japan can claim from the Quadruple Group exclusive rights in Manchuria and Mongolia. It is evident, says the Kung Yen Pao, that Japan is ambitious for the conquest of these territories, or perhaps she has based her claim to their exclusion on some secret treaty that she has negotiated with the Kolchak Government at Omsk. Hence the British Government, if it holds that Japan is unjustly and illegally demanding that Manchuria and Mongolia be kept out of the New Consortium, should ask the Japanese Government for a formal declaration of this policy at the Peace Conference in order that counter-measures may be taken by the Big Three for dealing with her claim.

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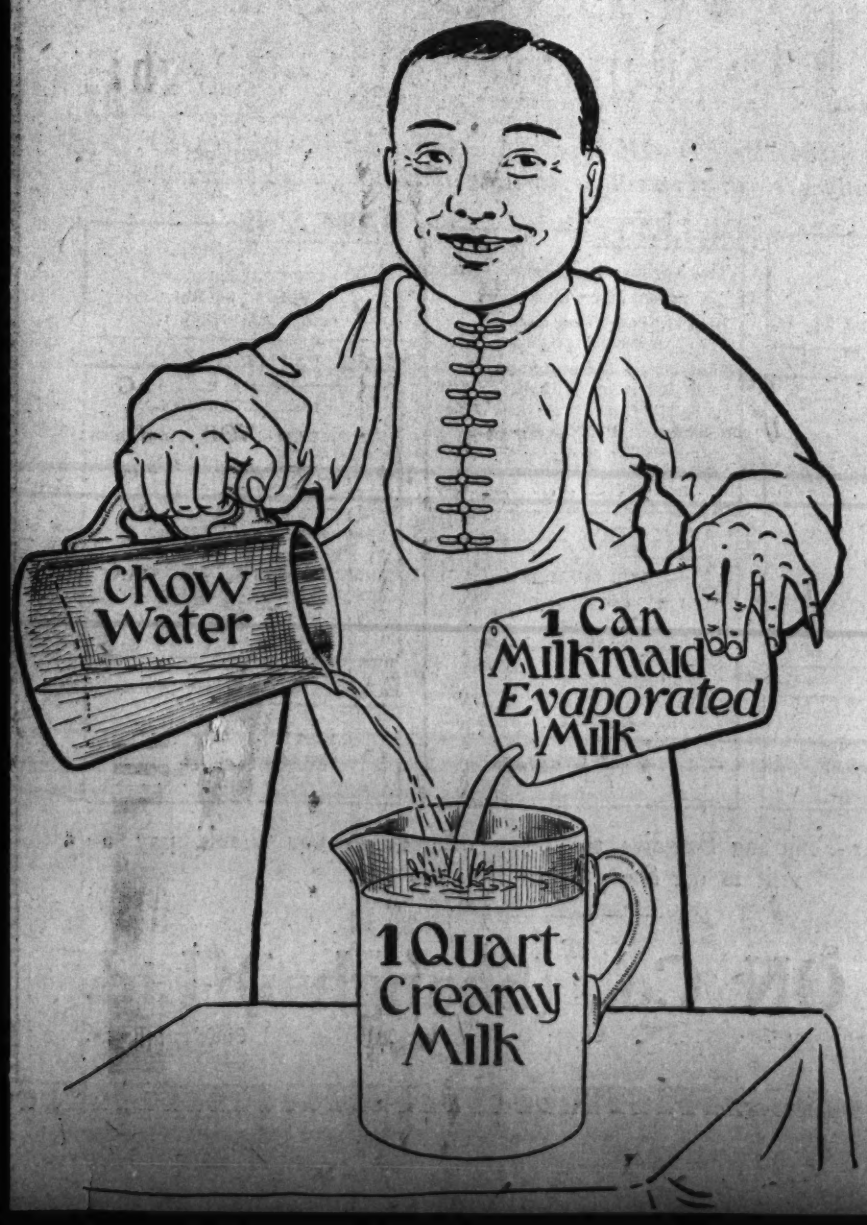

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CONTROL OF MANCHURIA GIVEN CHANG TSO-LIN

Powers Conferred By Peking Will Make Him Strongest Tuchun In China

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 4.—The Central

Items Of Commercial Interest

Chairman Marshall Dill of the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to consider the proposal of Mr. A. C. Worthington to form a G.$100,000,000 corporation to

received in San Francisco from Washington indicate.

Incorporation of the British Chamber of Commerce in the United States, which has among its objects the encouraging of trade between America and England was approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy.

News Brevities

The Director of the Ricsha Mission acknowledges with thanks a donation of $250 from the Special Constables smoking concert, per Mr. A. L. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Specials).

* * *

The Shanghai Stock Exchange and offices of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association and the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association will be closed today and Friday. Today being the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival and Friday being the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic, they are bank holidays. People with urgent business, however, will be able to gain admittance to the Pilots' office between 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock.

* * *

The board of directors of the Rotary Club will meet with the chairmen and secretaries of the various committees of the club at the American Club on Saturday at noon.

* * *

A Chinese woman before the Mixed Court yesterday was sentenced to one month for attempting to pass counterfeit money. She had purchased three cents worth of vegetables of a dealer in the Taku Road market and gave him a worthless 20 cents piece. They were arguing the matter loudly when a policeman interfered. He had the woman searched and more counterfeit coins were found upon her. She confessed that she had bought eight for 50 cents of a man on Nanking Road.

* * *

Members of the Y.M.C.A. will go to Haining to see the famous Hangchow Bore Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The members of the Boy's Department of the organisation will conduct a picnic to Quinsan.

* * *

The eighth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic will be celebrated at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. this evening at eight o'clock. An address will be delivered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen on "The Reconstruction of China." On the program will be appropriate patriotic music, including the singing of the National Anthem. Admission will be by membership ticket or special tickets to be secured at the building, 120 Szechuen Road.

* * *

Mr. H. J. S. Jones, chief traveling auditor of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, has returned to Shanghai after a seven-months' holiday in England. Mr. Jones is accompanied by his wife and two children.

* * *

The meeting of the Advertising Club announced for this evening has been postponed until next Wednesday on account of the Mid-Autumn Festival.

* * *

Seven pieces of silk and satin worth about $220 were recovered from a Chinese shoplifter this week because the police learned that he had attempted to dispose of pawn tickets. Only one of the pieces was identified by a shopkeeper but on his evidence the man was sentenced by American Assessor Jacob and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court to six months.

* * *

Death from heart failure was the verdict returned yesterday by the coroner's jury in the case of 12-year-old Herbert Alfred Hardy, son of Mr. H. J. Hardy of the Shanghai Gas Company, who fell overboard from a houseboat near Soochow a week ago and succumbed a few minutes after being rescued. Dr. N. H. Bolton testified that he had made an autopsy October 4 and found no water in the lungs. He concluded that death was not due to drowning.

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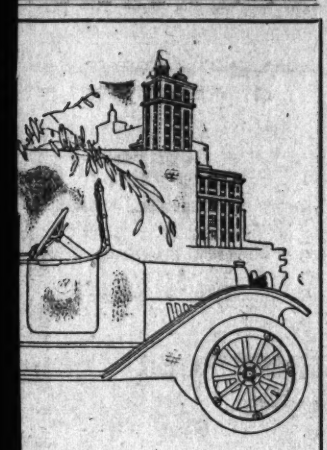

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"Gillette" Combination Set.	10.00
"Sharpen Mad" Rotary Stroppers	1.70
"Gillette" Razor Blades.... per doz.	1.10

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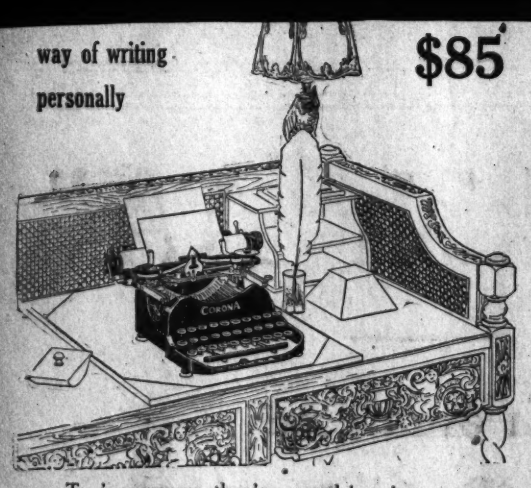

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Our London Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, August 11.—It must be confessed that the alarming cry of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for greater economy leaves the plain citizen cold. "If we continue spending at the same rate," says Mr. Chamberlain, "it will lead us straight to national bankruptcy; the situation is one of gravity." This warning is intended to prepare the public mind for the supplementary estimates to be issued presently by the Treasury. Although the Budget last Spring provided for £1,434,000,000 for the current financial year, the great, wise and eminent people who manage the nation's affairs are unable to scrape along on this pittance, and something like an additional £175,000,000 is to be called for from the British taxpayer.

With the cost of living in England today 120 percent more than it was in 1914 the vast majority of people are living economically. They stand in no need of admonition. They are economical for the sufficient reason that they needs must when the devil drives. Every class feels the pinch of high prices for everything used in the home. Although the working-classes are drawing more wages than before they are really worse off. The middle classes are frankly discontented. The landed gentry are busy selling their estates. Everyone discovers by painful experience that £1 will now only buy what could be purchased for 6d., before the war, the latter figure being the exact purchasing-power of the sovereign at the present time.

The Chancellor's admonition, therefore, is apt to raise a sardonic smile. For most of us feel somewhat in the position of Sir Thomas Lipton, of America Cup fame, of whom the story is told that when he was young and poor he woke up one night to find a burglar in his room. "If you make a noise," said Bill Sykes, "I'll shoot you." "What do you want?" asked Lipton. "I'm looking for money," was the reply. "Wait," said Lipton, "I'll get up and help you."

What Of The Government?

It is not the ordinary citizen who is blameworthy—always excepting the war-time rich who flaunt their easily-acquired wealth with vulgar ostentation. The question asked is "Why does not the Government set an example?" While the Government is spending at the present time, nine months after the cessation of hostilities and with 3,000,000 officers and men demobilised from the Army, the stupendous sum of 4½ millions a day. Almost incredible stories are told of what is going on in the public departments. Every departmental chief seems to be a law unto himself. Thus there are still 25,000 clerks in the Ministry of Munitions, and altogether 170,000 "women and girls" are in Government offices according to the latest returns.

"If this Government cannot cut down the outlay we shall have to look for one that can," is the considered verdict of the Daily Mail. This reflects the editorial opinion of newspapers irrespective of politics. But the Government goes on heedless of the storm that is brewing. Within the week this same Ministry, on whose behalf Mr. Chamberlain utters a solemn warning of financial ruin as the possible fate of the country unless there is economy, proposed to raise the salaries of a batch of Ministers from £2,000 to £5,000 a year. But this was too much even for the Coalition House of Commons, which promptly turned down the proposal, and the Government narrowly escaped defeat.

The main cause of the trouble is that Parliament has lost power over the public purse. It went in war time and has not been regained. Bureaucracy is entrenched, and every man (and woman) who got a job under Government since 1914 is holding on to it like a limpet. Another appeal to the country seems to be regarded as the only way to right matters. What is urgently wanted is an effective Opposition in Parliament. Even the sedate Morning Post makes merry at the expense of the Prime Minister, whom it likens to a man balancing himself on the top of several props represented by the Coalition parties. "So long as he does not move he is safe. But if he moves one of his supports will fall, and down he comes. So he remains delicately poised, uttering platitudes."

What Is Profiteering?

The Profiteering Bill which the Government is about to introduce meets with condemnation before it is tabled in the House. The idea is to lay by the heels the people who are said to be fleecing the public in respect of foodstuffs, clothes, and other essentials. Local tribunals are to be set up to examine cases of alleged illegal gains and award condign punishment. But the initial difficulty is to define profiteering.

There is, for instance, the big multiple shops who have been paying very fine dividends. The man in the street feels convinced that these profits are made at his expense. But is that so? Firms with large capital who buy for spot cash are well able to sell at Government-controlled prices and make huge sums of money. Their establishments are scientifically organised and efficiently managed. On the other hand smaller concerns buying from day to day at the mercy of the markets may be only able to keep going. Are the former profiteers?

Profiteering, so-called, may be defined with precision and accuracy as the manipulation of markets to maintain prices against consumers. The real profiteers are the people who control commodities at the source. It seems rather small sport to pounce upon the little butcher in a side street and overlook the Trust controlling the supplies of a continent. The small retailer is generally only the last link in a chain, and as regards prices he is often as powerless to help himself as a toad under a harrow.

The Government Plan

The Government plan, as announced, is to go for the little shopkeeper, whose business life is to be under the close scrutiny of local tribunals, appointed much on the lines of the Military Service Tribunals. The defects of the scheme are obvious; its chief merit in the eyes of politicians, thoroughly alarmed by the rising tide of resentment at the ever-increasing cost of living, is that it may tend to deflect public wrath from themselves. Much of the unrest in the country is due to the high cost of living; and the Government have "knifed" their own Select Committee appointed to inquire into the subject, and without waiting for the Committee's report suddenly introduced the Profiteering Bill. The Times calls it a panic measure, inspired by a fear that the long-suffering middle classes will join hands with the discontented manual workers, simply because the rise in prices is becoming intolerable.

A Newspaper Note

Next session the University of London will inaugurate an educational departure of much interest to journalists. At the suggestion of the Institute of Journalists and the Appointments branch of the Ministry of Labor, there will be courses of journalism for which a diploma is to be awarded to successful candidates in an examination covering a wide range of modern subjects. Special consideration is being given to facilitate the admission of officers and men demobilised from the Army.

The work-a-day men of the press in the Street of Adventure are not enthusistic about the scheme. A diploma fails to impress them. They hold that wide knowledge of men and affairs is what the newspaper aspirant requires: the world is the university in which he must graduate. The newspaper editor who wants a bright writer does not ask whether a candidate for work has a diploma. He prefers Napoleon's test of ability when anyone was recommended to him. "What has he done?" The little Corsican would say. "What kind of 'stuff' can he write?" is the editorial criterion—and, after all, that is what really matters.

Uniforms Of The Fighting Men

In the Service clubs indignation is expressed at the report which is current that the Brigade of Guards are to be put back into the old scarlet uniform, complete even to the busby. As everyone knows, the Guards' uniform was designed by the Prince Consort, and it was confidently expected that after the War it would be left in the lumber room as an expensive anachronism. Apart from a sheer waste of national money at a time when economy is preached from the house-tops, the tax on the individual officer who must foot the bill for his own kit is enormous. A Guards' officer tells me that the cost to a subaltern is £300. But it seems the ghosts of the pipe-clay and brass button warriors of the Victorian days still haunt the corridors of the War Office.

Naval uniform is also under official consideration. I hear of a Committee which is to go fully into the matter. But by common consent the present dress of the officers and men—especially the former—of the Senior Service is a fine uniform. Its origin, it may be recalled, was rather curious. In the brave days of George the Second a meeting of Admirals was held; and one of the number, Admiral Forbes, was deputed to see the Duke of Bedford, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and recommend that the uniform should be "red and blue, these being the national colors." "No," replied the Duke, "the King has settled it otherwise. He saw my Duchess riding in the Park in a habit of blue faced with white, and he has ordered that as the uniform of the Royal Navy." And it was so!

Kiangwan Races Today

The 57th meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at Kiangwan this afternoon. The first saddling bell will be rung at 12:30 o'clock. Special trains will leave Shanghai North station at 11:45, 12:10 and 1:10 o'clock and the local garages will maintain their usual passenger services. There will be ten races.

The second day of the meeting will take place Friday.

Today's events follow:

1.—Hopeful Plate.
2.—C. G. R. Race.
3.—Mid-Autumn Stake.
4.—Speedy Plate.
5.—Autumn Cup.
6.—Moderate Steelplechase, or Midland Plate.
7.—Stewards Plate.
8.—Public Holiday Selling Plate.
9.—Mid-Autumn Handicap.
10.—Citizen's Plate.

Jewish R. C. Meeting

Officers were elected and plans for the year outlined at the sixth annual meeting of the Jewish Recreation Club held yesterday afternoon at the Shanghai Jewish School. There were 29 members present. The following officers were elected:

J. B. Katz, captain; H. J. Sanft, vice-captain; Chas. Fuxman, honorary secretary; D. Abraham, honorary treasurer; H. Goldenberg, R. Komaroff and A. Silas.

It was decided to enter a team in the Second League of the Shanghai Football Association and to open the season with a dinner to be held on Saturday October 18.

P. W. D. MAFOOS STRIKE

Over 200 mafoos, employed by the Public Works Department on stone, garbage and watering carts, struck yesterday morning, demanding an increase of two dollars per month. The Municipal Council has promised a reply to their demands inside of ten days and the mafoos returned to work yesterday afternoon.

Wedding

Warrington-Millward

Mr. Fred W. Warrington of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company at Tientsin and Miss Lillian Alice Millward were married at All Saints Church, Tientsin, last Saturday. The Revorend S. G. Teakle was the officiating clergyman. The bride is the daughter of Mr. J. C. Millward, head of the export department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Tientsin.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Sept. 24—Yang Broseo, Shanghai; Vancouver.
Sept. 26—Kauvoridgze, Commercial Trust, Shanghai; New York.
Sept. 30—Nieh, Shanghai; Lowell, Mass.
Oct. 3—Lehman Teratra, Shanghai; New York.
Oct. 4—Feuts, Shanghai; Lima, Ohio.
Oct. 6—Wong, Shanghai; Providence, R.I.

IS YOUR FACE DISFIGURED by pimples or blotches? If so it is a sure sign that

PINKETTES

are needed to set matters right.

As a remedy for disorded liver biliousness, coated tongue, sick headache, pimples, blotched skin, and other troubles arising from constipation Pinkettes are perfection. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
anywhere, any place, any time.
Have some views of your home or office taken
Burr 2 Broadway

FOR ANY INSURANCE SEE RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD
15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

Wherever You Go—Go on Goodyear Tyres

Goodyear Tyres outwear, outdistance and outeconomize most others.

They have unusual inherent resiliency, strength and durability.

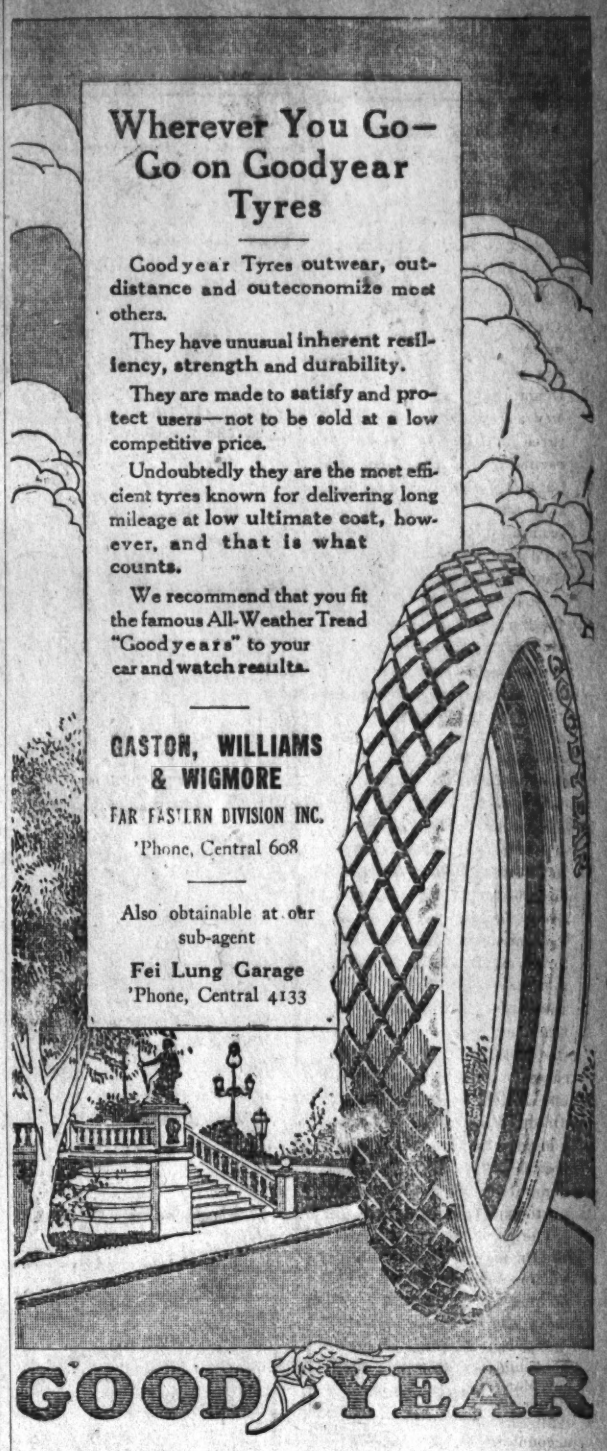
They are made to satisfy and protect users—not to be sold at a low competitive price.

Undoubtedly they are the most efficient tyres known for delivering long mileage at low ultimate cost, however, and that is what counts.

We recommend that you fit the famous All-Weather Tread "Goodyears" to your car and watch results.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE
FAR EASTERN DIVISION INC.
'Phone, Central 608

Also obtainable at our sub-agent
Fei Lung Garage
'Phone, Central 4133



HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 NANKING ROAD

SPECIAL DISPLAY

Autumn Millinery and Dress Materials For Ladies and Children. Exclusive Goods specially selected by our London, Paris and New York Buyers.

DRESS MATERIALS
Suitable for all occasions, in Gabardine, Serge, Velour, Venetian, Cheviot, Velvet, Satin, Georgette, etc., etc., etc.

"BLIGHTY TWEED"
Hand-woven Tweed for Ladies or Gentlemen, woven by wounded British Soldiers.

"TOOTALL" VELVETEEN
Plain or Cord, in all the latest colours, Samples on application.

NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING WEAR
Gold and Silk Nets, Gold, Silver and Flesh Metaline, Bead Trimming in great variety, Silk Nets and Tulle in all colours.

LADIES' SILK HOSIERY
"Holeproof" Hose in Black, White and Colours.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL SWEATER COATS
Jumper style and others as are now being worn in London and New York.

Fall Millinery

FROM PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK
Smart Velours, Felts, Velvets and Duvertyne, soft rolled, snug, or sailor effect brims, in artful diversity, with effective and striking touches here and there, bespeak their Paris, London and New York Origin.

We beg to announce that we have secured the services of an experienced Business Lady from New York to take charge of our New Milinery Department.

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT
Ladies should now be able to find their requirements in this Department, as immense stocks have been received which were not obtainable during the war.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR
"Morleys" Theta Make, Pure Wool and Unshrinkable.

SCARVES
Are now being worn in London and Paris in place to Furs. We have a great variety of these goods on show.

LADIES' AUTUMN AND WINTER WOOL COATS FROM "BURBERRY'S" AND JAEGERS
The best makes obtainable; renowned for style, quality and finish.

CHILDREN'S KNITTED "KILTIE" DRESSES
In Sake, Blue, Navy, Brown and Rose.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' MILLINERY
In Velvet, Silk, and Satin. Hats for all occasions at very moderate prices.

Peking Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 4.—Mr. N. R. Ellis of the Construction Department of the Rockefeller Foundation has left by rail for Japan on a brief holiday.

* * *

Dr. New Way-sung of the Union Medical College has returned after a holiday of three weeks spent in Shanghai.

* * *

The Annual General Meeting of the Peking Golf Club will be held at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 14. At this meeting plans for the coming year will come under discussion and the question of a new course will be taken up. A new committee will also be elected, and there are likely to be many changes in the club's management, as several of last year's committee are no longer in Peking.

* * *

The fourth number of the International Anti-Opium Association's monthly bulletin has gone to press and will be out in about a fortnight. The bulletin will contain an article by Mr. A. E. Blanco with recommendations as to the suppression of the traffic in narcotics. This article is identical with that handed to Mr. Paul S. Reinsch at the tiffin given in his honor by the directors of the association last month.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Thompson who have been spending a few days at the Hotel de Pekin have returned to their home in Kalgan. Mr. Thompson has been absent from his station for a month, during which time he took a large consignment of ponies to Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Atherton are expected to arrive in Peking within a few days. Mr. Atherton who has been one of the secretaries of the American Embassy at Tokio, acting as Charge d'Affaires during Ambassador Morris' absence in Siberia, will take Mr. Z. D. C. Rodger's place as Second Secretary of the American Legation.

Mr. E. C. Travis of New York City, General Agent for the American Linseed Company, is spending a couple of weeks at the Hotel des Wagons-Lits, on a combined business and pleasure trip. He is accompanied by his wife and niece, Miss Thelma Robinson.

* * *

Dr. T. C. McLane, Medical Director of the Rockefeller Foundation returned to the United States this week by way of Japan, after having spent the summer in China. He will return next year to take up permanent work here.

* * *

Countess de Martel, wife of the French High Commissioner in Siberia will shortly leave Peking for France. She will be accompanied by her son, Pierre. She has been here several years, her husband having been Counsellor of the French Legation previous to his appointment as High Commissioner.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from River ports: Mrs. Fenche and child, Miss Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Haoslay, 2 Sisters of Charity, Messrs. Y. Haoslay, Garden, Petterson, Ashbrank, Delttin.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Mattershead, Kwan.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from River ports: Dr. Grant, Mr. A. H. Haoterly, Misses Dunstan, White, Rev. T. J. Preston.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Chefoo: Rev. Father Guenchard Eugone, Mrs. Bartolina and 2 children, Mr. Nonro; for Tientsin: Capt. and Mrs. R. Nelson, Rev. Father Angelloz Meccud, Messrs. M. Poplu, J. C. Falconer, Richards.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Misses Sonne and Ahlefoldt, Messrs. W. B. Lipson, Sonne; for Canton: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Porter and infant.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow: Mrs. Theodore Woolley, Surgeon Lt. Harvey, Surgeon Lt. W. Adams, Lt. Harrison.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. N. M. Draper.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Kiukiang: Mr. G. T. Nelson; for Hankow: Rev. Brothers Nizier and Gallice, Mrs. R. Turnbull, Mr. and Mstr. Starling, Mrs. Cammaide and infant, Sister of Charity, Messrs. Trachen, Brocher, Conet, Mialon, O. S. Crawford, H. C. Cammaide, Goff; for Ichang: Capt. H. Dutfoy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard.

Information For Mariners

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at 10 and 11 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	A.M. Time M	A.M. Range Ft.	A.M. Range In.	P.M. Time H	P.M. Time M	P.M. Range Ft.	P.M. Range In.
11	18	10	0	11	36	9	8

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
10	7	10	29

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises H	M	Moon Sets H	M	Sun Rises H	M	Sun Sets H	M	Daylight H	M	Dark H	M
4	35 p.m.	4	16 a.m.	5	57	5	39	5	12	6	24

For October 30.08 in.
764.1 mm.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

The Ault & Wiborg (Shanghai) Co.

Manufacturers of:
Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colours
Carbon Blacks

Agents for:
Miehle Presses
Scott Offest Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
U.P.M. Bronzing Machine
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
Champion Paper Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House St.

Tea Dance Today At Astor House

Tea dansants for the 1919-1920 season start this afternoon at the Astor House with the new jazz orchestra supplying the music. The affair begins at five o'clock and continues until seven and will be a regular feature every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Reservations for the tea dansants and for the special Saturday dinner dances may be made by application to the assistant manager of the Astor, Mr. Jacques Klass.

SHOES

Half - Soled and Heeled

ONE DOLLAR

Only best American Leather used.

We are not looking for profit, but take this means of introducing you to our high-class quality of work.

We also carry a full line of HIGH-GRADE SHOES AT REASONABLE PRICES in the latest American Styles, made in our factory, which enables us HONESTLY to guarantee wear and comfort.

CHUNG HWA SHOE CO. LTD.

Head Shop: P. 566 Nanking Road,
Branch: Y. 42 N. Szechuen Road, **SHANGHAI.**

"Buy Your 'Xmas Presents For Home Now"

THE SHANGHAI LACE COMPANY

Commencing To-day

SALE OF THE

UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES

Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Hair-nets, Stylish Collars, Beautiful Bed and Table Decorations, Bead Bags & Necklets, Babies' Fancy Dresses, Petticoats, Camisoles, and all kinds of Ladies' Underwear, etc., etc.

No. 23 NANKING ROAD
(OPPOSITE THE WALK-OVER SHOE STORE)

25616

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

Genuine Manila Cigars

PERFECTOS

Mex. $7.00 per 100 — in boxes of 25

LADIES

Mex. $5.60 per 100 — in boxes of 25

SUPERBAS

Mex. $9.00 per 100 — in boxes of 25

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

Sole Agents

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1919

Business and Official Notices

Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs have been removed.

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

DON'T FORGET

The

Central Garage Co.

2A JINKEE ROAD

will run the usual

KIANGWAN

Race Service on each of the race days commencing 11 a.m.

A car will leave the garage every minute.

Telephone, Central 3809

25788

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.

85 Szechuen Road (Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.

Tel. North 1316.

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

Issue of Tls. 250,000 6% Debentures of April 1, 1900

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of 6% Debentures of the Company, of the issue of Tls. 250,000 made by the Company on the 1st day of April, 1900, that such Debentures will be redeemed, according to the tenour thereof, on the 1st day of April, 1920, that no interest will be paid after that date, and that the amount of each Debenture will be paid to registered holder thereof, by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai at par, and at Hongkong, Yokohama and London, at the Banks' buying rate for sight drafts on Shanghai, on delivery up of the Debentures properly endorsed.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Shanghai, October 1, 1919.

25636

Manufacturer and Importer

having representatives in all states of Australia, is desirous of handling Chinese manufactures. Apply (correspondence English) to:
MERRIMAN, 50 Market Street,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Automobile Driving

Lessons given by Expert.

Terms moderate.

Apply to the

Bubbling Well Service Station

F1787 Bubbling Well Road.
Phone West 933 or West 382

25741

YUEN SUN CHONG

Woollens and General Outfitter

WINTER SALE

GREAT BARGAINS

Three weeks only

Commencing October 1st to 21st

No. A296 Broadway East.
Phone N. 3115.

25727

CODE BOOK

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code

(Latest edition)

Original Price $25.00; Reduced to $20.00

FOR SALE AT

Chew Tzu Kong, Bookstore

111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

25506

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

57th MEETING

8th and 10th October, 1919.

(Wednesday, and Friday)

1st Saddling Bell at 12.30 p.m. Sharp, Daily

Members and Owners are requested to wear their respective Badges.

Entrance Tickets:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

Special Trains:—11.45 a.m. 12.10 p.m., 1.10 p.m.

Tiffins and Refreshments will be served at the Race Course.

By order
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

25718

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

DOGS and HORSES

FOR SALE.

LOVE LANE

Bubbling Well Road.

25654

Dr. S. S. SHPILBERG

Physician and Surgeon

Consulting hours: 11-1 and 4-6

Phone, North 2035

36 Quinsan Road.

24927

COMPETENT IMPORT MAN WANTED

Old established American House has an excellent opening for an experienced man who can take active charge of local sales of imported products such as steel, paper, leather belting, paints, bulk chemicals, and sundries. This opportunity is for a progressive American or Englishman who knows the trade conditions of Shanghai and Northern China, and is capable of judging credits and otherwise safeguarding the details of business transactions. Applicant is requested in first letter to give age and country of birth, and state in full nature and duration of experience in China, and be prepared to furnish references as to character and ability. The advertisers lay special emphasis on ambition and seriousness of purpose. Compensation is on a guarantee nominal basis plus commission of profits. The position offers chance for further advancement, either locally or with connecting houses in other countries. Address to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

Don't Worry

ABOUT YOUR POWER TROUBLES

Eliminate them by Installing Electric Power

You can obtain

Electric Motors

of the right kind and size for any kind of work from a Jeweller's Lathe to a Flour Mill, and you will find they

Are Economical

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

POWER DEPT.: 66 SZECHUEN ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 283

Tenders for the Motor Boat "Marie B"

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for the Marie B" will be received by the undersigned up to 10 a.m. Oct. 15th, 1919.

1. She will be sold to the highest bidder offering over Tls. 6,500.00.
2. It is understood that the receipt of a signed bid (if the highest) shall be a contract to purchase between the bidder and the undersigned.
3. Inspection of the boat without appointment may be made any time at the Palace Hotel foreshore.

Yangtze Transport & Supply Corporation

93 RUE MONTAUBAN.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

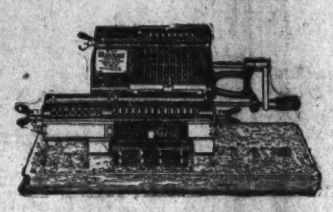
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

DON'T WASTE TIME



Let a Marchant do your figuring.

Saves hours of mental strain.

PHONE US FOR DEMONSTRATION

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

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The **Prest-O-Lite** Battery

is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by *real* service.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

IN RAIN

Those big, sharp gear teeth can't slide over the wet slimy surface. They cut down through the film to the pavement underneath.

Miller GEARED to the ROAD **TIRES**

get a firm grip and hold on, preventing both skids and side slips.

—The tire with the natural vegetable wax and oil retained in the cotton fabric.

THE MILLER RUBBER CO. AKRON, U. S. A.

Sole Agents Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.

SALE!!!

Ladies' Winter Hats

at

half prices.

Reason: Overstocked

I. CANTOROVICH

32 Nanking Road

25712

Szechwan Crepe de Chine

Direct from the Source of Supply, to any Address in the World.

Travelling through Szechwan Province more than 600 years ago Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian Explorer, observed this beautiful Crepe de Chine. He took it to Kublai Kahn, the greatest Emperor the world has ever known and Kublai Kahn presented it to the most favoured women of his court, adding charm and beauty to the already most beautiful women in the world. Send us your cheque or Chinese Post Office money order for $20. In return we will mail you one roll of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. Width 26 inches, length 27 feet. Original Shade.

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Wednesday and Friday, the 8th and 10th instant, on account of Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival and Chinese National Day.

25710

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.

Office 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA

(Former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

TWO first-class berth reservations to America on s.s. Nile sailing October 14th, available. Can be had at cost. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

25653 O.8

DANCING

DANCING: Latest ballroom dances taught by lady teacher. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

25533

DANCING LESSONS: In five lessons we guarantee to teach you the modern ballroom dances. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

25703 O.11

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens

Vacant: One large room with bath room attached. Suitable for couple. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET

From September 5th, one large bedroom. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO LET with board, large comfortable newly furnished flat. All modern comforts, telephone and garage. Excellent cuisine. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

CENTRAL: Board-residence for two, in quiet, select locality. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

25783 O.12

WESTERN district: to let furnished, with board, nice attic room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one small bedroom with bath and dressing room. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

25728 O.9

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a young man for office work, must be able to keep books and do typing. Bring along your letters of reference for first interview. None but "live wires" need apply. Sullivan's Fine Candies, 11 Nanking Road.

25789 O.10

EMPLOYMENT Bureau for Stenographers, Typists, and Bookkeepers (foreigners only). If you are looking for a position, or a better position, send us your name and address. No charges in connection. If you want practice we have fitted up an office with machines for you to practice on at a small monthly charge. The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Road.

25625

HOUSES TO LET

WANTED, from November, a furnished house or flat, Carter Road or near French Club, for six months or longer. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

25787 O.10

WANTED, small house, Tls. 40–Tls. 50, in Hongkew or near Park. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

25785 O.10

TO LET, on Range Road, a flat and several rooms. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

25682

TO LET, No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Jessfield Road, Seven-roomed Residence, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

25624

TO LET, small, nicely furnished house. Hongkew district. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

25664

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office room on Peking Road, 1st floor, Tls. 55 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

25791

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, four very large rooms (now occupied by L'epargne Franco-Chinoise) with godowns; also have to let several suites of offices, from one to four rooms, in other buildings Central district, near this office. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

25792

TO BE LET, the ground floor of The Masonic Hall, No. 30, The Bund, containing many and various sized offices, also two strong rooms (fire and burglar proof) with grilles, admirably adapted for a bank or other company or corporation requiring central and spacious offices. For full particulars and permission to view, apply to C. Matthews Masonic Hall.

25628

SHOP to let, one large show window with flat, good for show room and office or large retail house, situated on Nanking Road, near Shanghai Gas Company. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

25676 O.9

OFFICES to let, two large and one small rooms at 6a Hongkong Road, ground floor, from October 1st, 1919. Apply to The International Trading Co.

25650 O.8

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by young American couple, without children, small furnished apartment, or two rooms, with board in Central district, from November 1st. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

25790 O.14

WANTED, an unfurnished flat with kitchen, or a small house. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

25695 O.7

EDUCATIONAL

CONVERSATION lessons in Russian and German given to foreigners. Speaks English. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

25782 O.9

ENGLISH pupils wanted by an experienced lady teacher. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

25732 O.9

WANTED, instruction in Gregg shorthand, State terms to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

25705 O.10

YOUNG Chinese college graduate desires to give Chinese lessons, Mandarin or Shanghai dialects, to foreigners, one or two hours daily by calling. Speaks good English, Terms moderate. Apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

25689 O.10

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by a trustworthy Chinese clerk who has had experience in the book offices of various firms for many years. Good references and security if required. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

25781 O.9

EXPORT and import man, ten years' experience in China, is open for engagement. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

25786 O.10

AMERICAN, general office experience, knowledge of form-work, invoicing, shorthand and typewriting, wants position. Salary Tls. 175. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

25731 O.10

EXPERIENCED American teacher wants position. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

25731 O.9

FOREIGNER, expert codist, some knowledge of exports and imports, wants position. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

25731 O.8

EMPLOYMENT Bureau for Stenographers, Typists, and Bookkeepers. We assist firms in filling vacancies for such positions. No charges in connection. Send particulars to The office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Road.

25625

COLLEGE graduate, speaking fluent English, seeks suitable position in any well-established office. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

25668 O.9

DON'T lose the tiffin hours—turn them into good account.—Steno-Typist, capable of looking after books, open for engagement from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. What offers? Reply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

25656

YOUNG lady (American) wishes position as secretary, has complete knowledge of all office work, and is thoroughly competent. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

25709 O.8

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Excelsior Motor-cycle with new Rogers Sidecar; twin-cylinder, 3-speed gear; equipped with Prestolite lighting set, speedometer, horn, etc.; in first class condition; owner leaving Shanghai. For inspection and trial, apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

25737 O.8

FOR SALE, two typewriters, Remington Model 10 and Underwood No. 3, latter with 14" carriage; machines in excellent condition. Price $80 and $95.00, respectively, to quick buyers. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

25734 O.8

SAXON motor car, two-seater. Reasonable price. Apply Star Garage.

25735 O.8

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT,
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Jessore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kup.
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,00

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT

Exchange Bought and Sold

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.
Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon, Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Celon,
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris. Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Fully paid-up Y.48,000,000
Reserve Fund Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tients'n
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

行銀孚中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,5[illegible] (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,00[illegible] 000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDA[illegible]

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betone
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies. Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN-TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs.

[illegible]
London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital ..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai, Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Canton-Changsha-Hankow-Hongkong Manila-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York — Union Bank of Canada

We beg to announce the opening of a Branch in Shanghai in temporary quarters at

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

THE BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..H.$ 400,000
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongko[illegible]

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francis[illegible]
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Bank[illegible] and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manag[illegible]

Launch Services

Friday, October 10, 1919.
The tender conveying [illegible] passengers on board the S.M.R. Sakaki Maru will leave the C[illegible] toms Jetty at 10 a.m.

Monday, October 13, 1919.
The tender conveying [illegible] passengers on board the S.M.R. Kobe Maru will leave the Custo[illegible] Jetty at 11.30 a.m.

Friday, October 17, 1919.
The tender conveying [illegible] passengers and mails on board R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Friday, October 31, 1919.
The tender Whangpoo conv[illegible] ing passengers and mails [illegible] board the M.M. s.s. Paul Le[illegible] will leave the M.M. Jetty (Fre[illegible] Bund) at 10 a.m.

Provision Prices In Local Mark[illegible]

Prices quoted are in Mexi[illegible] dollar cents at Hongkew Mar[illegible] compiled on October 7, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-2[illegible]
Mutton	,,	16-2[illegible]
Pork	,,	25-3[illegible]
Veal	,,	25-3[illegible]
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-2[illegible]
Cod	,,	16-2[illegible]
Mandarin	,,	20-3[illegible]
Mackerel	,,	30-4[illegible]
Pomfret	,,	30-4[illegible]
Salmon	,,	18-2[illegible]
Samli	,,	30-4[illegible]
Soles	,,	16-2[illegible]
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	40-60
Hare	each	35-4[illegible]
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-80
Pheasant	,,	50-6[illegible]
Quail	,,	14-1[illegible]
Quail	,,	18-2[illegible]
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-1[illegible]
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	45-5[illegible]
Wild Duck	,,	30-4[illegible]
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	12-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Figs	per doz.	non[illegible]
Lemons	each	5-7
Lichees	per lb.	non[illegible]
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$0.90-1.[illegible]
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-1[illegible]
Persimmons	,,	8-10
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	12-1[illegible]
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-3[illegible]
Bread Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	non[illegible]
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	10-1[illegible]
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	6-8
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-5[illegible]
Onions	,,	5-6
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	15-1[illegible]
Potatoes	per picul	$2.40-$[illegible]
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	[illegible]
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.6[illegible]
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2[illegible]
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$9.[illegible]
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	1[illegible]
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.7[illegible]
Bran	,,	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.0[illegible]
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 23[illegible]
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1[illegible]
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4[illegible]

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspecto[illegible]

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
M.M.B.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O.D.W.	Sep. 10		Woodlock	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	Sep. 10		Sumida	Jap. gun-boat
BVIII	Sep. 24		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Sep. 29		Bee	Br. gun-boat
8 P.	Oct. 2		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 7, 1919.
Money And Bullion
overeigns: buying rate,
@ 6/4=Tls. 3.1579
@ exch. 74.5=Mex. $4.2388
old Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 133¼=Tls. 75.05
@ exch. 74.5=Mex. $100.74
ex. Dollars: Market rate: 74.3
hai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Tls. 180
opper Cash ... per tael 183.000
ative Interest ..... Tls. 15

Latest London Quotations
r Silver ..... 34d.
ank Rate of Discount 5%
x., Paris on London ..Fr. 33.52
x., New York on London T.T.
G.$4.19½

Exchange Closing Quotations

ondon	T.T.	6/4
ondon	Demand	6/4¼
ndia	T.T.	304
aris	T.T.	1110
aris	Demand	1113
ew York	T.T.	133
ew York	Demand	133¼
ongkong	T.T.	67
apan	T.T.	58¼
atavia	T.T.	339
ingapore	T.T.	37¼

Banks Buying Rates

ondon	Demand	6/5
ondon Nom. 4 m/s. Cdts.		6/7
ondon Nom. 4 m/s. Dock.		6/7¼
ondon Nom. 6 m/s. Cdts.		6/7¾
ondon Nom. 6 m/s. Docy.		6/8
aris	Nom. 4 m/s.	1220
ew York	o/d. Docy.	134½
ew York	4 m/s.	141¼

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

oubles 8,080		=Tls. 100
oubles 100		=Mex. $1.50

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER

k. Tls.	2.86	@	6/3¼	£1
„	1	@	1065 Fr.	11.86
„	0.68	@	131¼ Gold	$1
„	1	@	38¾ Yen	2.87
„	1	@	15 Rupees	5.24
„	1	@	1.50 Mex.	$1.50
„	1	@	— Roubles	—

Rubber Outputs

	Aug.	Sept.
ma	32,000	32,000
mherst	—	2,769
nglo-Dutch	41,000	—
nglo-Java	162,000	—
yer Tawah	31,300	33,978
atu Anam	—	27,016
ukit Toh-Alang	18,500	21,855
ute	19,400	22,000
empedak	12,700	13,250
emor	—	23,734
eng	17,895	19,025
onsolidated	66,316	70,002
ominion	43,506	43,981
ala Kalumpong	128,500	126,000
va Consolidated	52,000	—
amunting	25,660	22,282
apala	14,034	12,522
apayang	—	—
aran	13,000	12,630
ota Bahroe	41,863	40,470
roewoek	20,000	—
ngkat	81,680	68,644
dang	16,000	17,000
rmata	6,891	—
ngkalan	16,866	16,879
epah	16,000	23,000
magaga	26,000	27,600
mambu	—	17,515
nawang	—	18,212
e Kee	—	—
anghai-Malay	—	—
anghai - Serem-ban	15,379	16,019
anghai - Kelan-tan	17,500	20,600
anghai-Pahang	17,318	17,159
anghai-Klebang	15,760	14,418
anghai-Sumatra	78,550	—
a Manggis	—	—
ngala	7,871	14,470
ngei Duri	20,830	29,017
iping	10,357	—
anah Merah	32,000	33,000
bong	80,000	80,000
obri	6,007	5,815
angbe	55,000	—

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THE MANAGEMENT.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 7, 1919.
Official
Dominions Tls. 6.25
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 37.00 Dec.
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 410.00
Tls. 412.50 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 18.00
Cash
Tls. 19.25
Tls. 19.35
Tls. 19.30 December
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 270.00
December
New Engineering Tls. 29.00
December
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf
Tls. 130.00 December
Unofficial
Kowloon Wharf Hk. $110.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 255.00
October
Tls. 265.50
Tls. 270.00 December
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 410.00
Tls. 412.50 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 19.15
Tls. 19.25
Tls. 19.35 December
New Engineering Tls. 27.50
Cash
Tls. 30.00
Tls. 29.00 December
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 35.00 Oct.
Tls. 37.00 December

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 7, 1919.
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 29.00 October
Tls. 30.20 November
Tls. 31.30 December
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 39.70 December
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 236.50 November
Tls. 237.90 December
Tls. 242.00 January
Tls. 242.00 February
Tls. 242.30 March
Phoenix & Wedding
Tls. 220.00 October
Tls. 224.50 November
Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 230.50 November
Tls. 230.90 December

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijin-Bosch en Landbank-exploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended October 5, was 174 tons.

BRITON CALLS AMERICA ARMENIA'S ONLY HOPE

Lovat Fraser Says She Is Doomed If We Refuse A Mandate

London, August 25.—Lovat Fraser, in an article in The Daily Mail discussing the question of future protection of the Armenians, says that British troops began to leave the Georgian Republic and the adjacent territory of Armenia a week ago and that the evacuation will take two months.

"A tremendous outcry," says Mr. Fraser, "has arisen to the effect that if the British troops go those Armenians who survived the awful massacres during the war will be slaughtered by the Turks and Kurds. The International Socialist Conference, which recently met in Berne, has urged us to leave our forces in occupation of the Caucasus. . . .

"From W. G. Smith, the American Relief Commissioner in the Caucasus, comes a far more violent protest. He says.

"'A wave of indignation will sweep through the United States when it is known that the Armenians have been left to their fate and that American relief workers, men and women, share the common peril. . . . No explanation or excuse will be accepted. The cordial relations between the two great English-speaking peoples will be shattered.'

"And then I see in Friday's Times that it is 'certain that the United States Senate will refuse to allow the President to undertake responsibilities in Armenia, Constantinople, or elsewhere.' Could there be a more contradictory position? We have not the smallest special interest in Armenia or Armenians, political or otherwise. It has nothing to do with the defense of India. The wealthy overseas Armenian community dwells chiefly in the United States. Yet, when we are up to our eyes in debt, we are unofficially told that 'no explanation or excuse for quitting Armenia will be accepted.'

"It seems to me that impoverished Great Britain is always being handed the hot end of the poker. It is time to talk a little horse-sense about Armenia. If Armenians are in danger of extermination their fate is a matter for the Allies as a whole or for the League of Nations, and not for Great Britain alone. If the United States is unwilling to accept a mandate for Armenia, then, however awful the prospect, Armenia and the Armenians must disappear. British taxpayers and British soldiers do not intend to make themselves the protectors of half the human race. We are some way on the road to national extinction ourselves, and our Government has still to answer for the folly of going into Transcaucasia at all. In that region we are crusading into ruin."

Archduke Joseph Had Two Hours To Resign

Paris, August 25.—The resignation of the Hungarian Government by Archduke Joseph, previously reported in press advices, was announced in messages received by the Supreme Council today. The messages indicated that the resignation occurred at 8 o'clock Saturday night, and that the process of forming a new Cabinet had been begun.

In the new Cabinet, the despatches state, Paul Garamil, Minister of Justice in the Peidl Cabinet, would be Minister of Commerce, while former Premier Jules Peidl, would be Minister of Food. Karl Payer, Minister of Home Affairs in the Peidl Government, is designated as Minister of Labor in the reconstructed Ministry, and Count Crany as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The other places in the Cabinet have not yet been filled.

Archduke Joseph's resignation followed the delivery to him by the Inter-allied mission of the Supreme Council's telegram demanding that he resign; accompanied by a letter stating that the mission would give him two hours to take this action. Otherwise, he was notified, the mission would publish the Council's telegram broadcast.

At 8 o'clock Saturday night Premier Friedrich notified the mission that Archduke Joseph and the other members of the Government under him had resigned.

Herr Friedrich begged the mission to preserve the peace. The mission informed the Premier that it expected him to continue to carry out current affairs until a Government was formed which was supported by all the parties. Herr Friedrich thereupon promised to submit a list of the members of the new Government shortly.

Archduke Joseph received the Suprême Council's telegram through the allied military mission at Budapest Saturday afternoon. Premier Friedrich immediately assembled the Cabinet, which deliberated briefly the decision taken that Archduke Joseph must withdraw and the Premier resign.

The Cabinet then framed a reply to the Entente, handing it over to the allied mission Saturday evening. The mission replied that it was unwilling to interfere in the internal affairs of Hungary, but considered it advisable that a Ministry be formed in which all parties should be represented; asking the present Government to manage affairs until a new Cabinet could be formed. Premier Friedrich declared that a new Ministry would be formed within two days, with three seats given to the Socialists.

Premier Friedrich bade Archduke Joseph adieu, thanking him for the services he had rendered. Deeply moved, the Archduke replied that his activities deserved no thanks other than pride that he could be of some help to his beloved country. He retired, he said, with a serene conscience, having done his duty toward his country.

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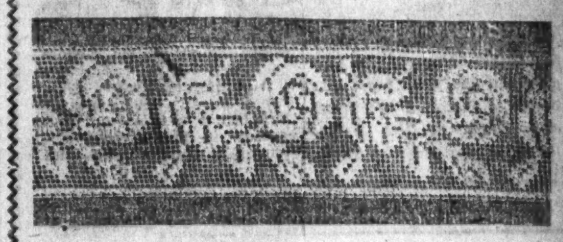
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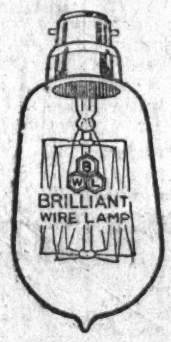

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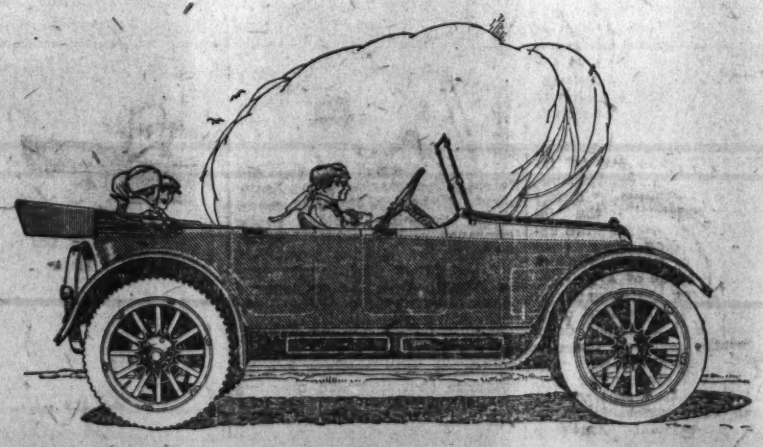
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WEATHER

The depression which has crossed the Baikal will approach Mongolia and Northern China. The breeze will veer to Southwest and South in the North. Strong moonsoon in the South.

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 8, 1919

The Rail Strike Ended

THE railway strike in Great Britain, fraught as it was with all the perils and menaces of Bolshevism, has come to an end in a clean-cut victory for the Government. Notwithstanding this, the strikers are to be congratulated on having kept their heads. Once having declared the strike, and finding after they had done so that they had been reckless and precipitate, that they had, perhaps, been misled by agitators, and that the public would not support them, they might have taken a different course from the one they followed. They might have forced a general sympathetic strike, the results of which would have piled one disaster upon another, and ended no man knows where.

Instead, they took the calm and common-sense course. They were in the wrong and must have felt that they were; therefore they set about getting out of the mess in the best way possible. They were undoubtedly helped in this by the attitude taken by Premier Lloyd George. He denounced them savagely as soon as they struck, but held himself ready to meet their questions and their delegations at all times. These meetings, not only led to the ending of the strike, but we believe, have gone a long way towards clarifying the whole industrial situation.

The trades unions have now found that the general public can be coerced and cudgelled only up to a certain point and therefore they will not be so hasty in future for by strikes such as this one was they will hurt their own cause more than they will help it. Another good that has come out of the strike is that the wages of this particular branch of industry have been stabilised for a whole year to come and in that length of time a solution of the whole problem of social and industrial unrest, produced by conditions growing out the war, may be found. One thing stands out clearly: The strike is not the way out. One strike simply produces another, until we have a sort of endless chain of them.

Misunderstood

Short—I say, old man, can you lend me a fiver?

Longley—Impossible. I've tried to lend you money several times, but you always seem to look upon it as a gift.

Tickled To Death

Blank had had a day off, and when he returned to the office the following morning his pals wanted to know why he looked so disgruntled.

"Everything went wrong!" grumbled Blank.

"How was that?" one asked.

"Ever go fishing with a girl?"

"Once"

"Did she protest against hurting the fish?"

"No. She said she was sure they were perfectly happy, because they were all wagging their tails."

Army Of Occupation, Binsfeld

Commentaries Of A Lieutenant, A. E. F., Who Ruled Twenty-one German Villages With An Armed Force Of One Orderly

By Frank I. Schechter

One rainy afternoon, early in January, 1919, while acting as battalion intelligence-officer of the 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry, I dragged myself wearily up the main street of that wee mud-hole on the left bank of the Moselle that is dignified by the name of the town of Crov and threw myself ill-temperedly into my chair at Battalion Headquarters, cursing the Germans, the weather, and the drab, unthrilling combination of the two. For a week I had gone through the same absurd routine of "compiling data" as to the enemy's economic resources, strategic dispositions and morale.

As usual, on the day in question, I made the notation opposite the item "enemy morale"—"none apparent"—and gravely proceeded to the presentation of facts supporting this assertion. The scope and the method of the accumulation of data by an intelligence-officer were not, I am afraid, exactly such as his title suggested. On this particular day, for instance, I made a report on about half a foolscap sheet, closely written, on the attitude of the inhabitants of Crov toward the old regime, largely on the basis of a heated argument with the municipal bathhouse keeper on the previous evening. Crov, boasts of that very rare apparatus in that section of the country, a shower bath, and so I had been able to combine a cheerful compliance with army regulations with regard to bathing with the performance of official functions.

The operation was very simple. All I had to do was to go into the bathhouse, pull off my clothes and curse William of Hohenzollern in my Columbia University German. The old bathhouse-keeper, like so many other Germans in that locality, seemed quite involuntarily to shrink groundward and attempted either to divert the torrent of abuse to the head of "der verdammte Ludendorff," the universal scapegoat, or to pacify me with an impassioned eulogy of the shower bath. I was engaged in transcribing my grave observation of the reactionary state of the German mind in the Moselle Valley when the Battalion Adjutant, with that maddening casualness that characterises Adjutants, remarked: "Lieutenant, here is an order that I guess may interest you."

This order, emanating from the office of the officer in charge of civil affairs for the 180th Infantry Brigade and dated January 2, 1919, detailed me as "officer in charge of civil affairs for the Burgermeisterei of Binsfeld and Oberkail and also the Burgermeisterei of Hetzeroth not under command of the 7th Army Corps. . . ." A telephone inquiry to the brigade officer for civil affairs elicited the information that a unique situation was waiting for me. It appeared that when our army marched into Germany and various areas were assigned to various divisions, the officers concerned in making assignments, for some reason or other, had failed to assign any troops whatever to an area of about 40 by 25 kilometers on the western boundary of the Kreis (country) of Wittlich, (about thirty miles due north of Treves,) including some twenty-one little towns and villages of anywhere from three to eight hundred inhabitants.

Upon discovery of the oversight, the authorities, not wishing to move our weary troops from their billets, decided to try the experiment of designating an officer to live in Binsfeld, the center of this district, with an orderly, these two individuals to constitute the whole Army of Occupation in those parts. I think, therefore, that I may boast of having been the only officer in the American Army who was not simply part of an Army of Occupation in a given area, but the Army of Occupation. I have ventured to gather here a few of the experiences which the peculiarity of this situation entailed.

At the outset, when my duties as Pro-Consul of Binsfeld were but vaguely defined, they ranged from the trial of offenders against the rules and regulations of the Army of Occupation—such as the selling of brandy (schnapps)—to the granting of permits to the Burgermeister of Oberkail to visit his fiancee in a neighboring village—which I cheerfully granted, greatly admiring his courage. Once the machinery of the office was set going and my relations with the German authorities established, my duties were anything but onerous and I spent a good deal of time trying to penetrate that extraordinary psychological factor that we call the German mind and to discover what effect current events, both in their own little sphere and in the world outside, were exercising upon the lives and thoughts of the people of my locality.

The day after receiving my orders, my orderly and I, the Army of Occupation, entered the town of Binsfeld in a Ford truck, laden with all sorts of provisions, the very sight of which seemed to bring all of the inhabitants to the Burgermeister's door on the Rhine. It appeared that some of the troops, marching through to the bridgehead at Coblenz, had stopped overnight at Binsfeld, and that some of their officers had been rather chummy with the inhabitants, who had given them a cordial reception. When, therefore, I sent my orderly to bring out the Burgermeister, he trotted out prepared to be affable and even confidential. But less than a fortnight before I had stood at Rheims, utterly aghast at that masterpiece of Schrecklichkeit with its brutal and ruthless lust for destruction. I had seen the good people of Rheims returning to the city and endeavoring to identify this or that pile of stones where their homes had been, and, never having been "neutral in mind and heart" to begin with, I was not feeling exactly affable or even amiable.

Moreover, in the course of my long ride over the hills to Binsfeld, a distance of about thirty-five kilometers from Brigade Headquarters at Wehlen-on-the-Moselle, I had seen girls and boys of the ages of 16 and 17—when young people ought to know how to hate, even if they do not know how to love—waving their hands to us in smiling salutation, under orders, it is charitable to suppose, of the central German authorities. So that I came to my task with the idea that the correct attitude toward Prussian officials was one based upon strict military courtesy and a rigid aloofness from personal intercourse. I asked the Burgermeister who was the richest man in town, telling him that the house of that individual would probably become my personal headquarters. He grinned knowingly and suggested that I drive up the street and "ask for lodgings" at a certain house. I replied with a high-sounding phrase to the effect that I was not the billeting officer, but the "Army of Occupation," and that he would be good enough to climb into my truck and billet me to my satisfaction. Purposely I looked at many houses in the village before I was satisfied, and when I was finally settled in the house of the Forester, "Herr Forster," the old Burgermeister, who had by that time become very much more businesslike and rigid and less cordial, inquired whether there was anything more the "Herr Leutnant" desired.

"If the Herr Leutant desires anything from the Herr Burgermeister," I replied, "the Herr Leutant will not hesitate to send for the Herr Burgermeister. Good morning."

If the reader is inclined to smile at this theatrical manner of dealing with the Burgermeister, let him remember the extraordinary situation with which I was confronted. The Brigade Commander had told the Brigade Officer for Civil Affairs, under whom I was to work, that if I were unable to administer these villages without troops, he would, of course, send me assistance. This way of putting the matter meant that the "Pro-Consul of Binsfeld" was on honor to get the job done without any legions to back him. The Burgermeister of this particular one of the three Burgermeisterei of which I was to have charge had therefore to be shown that our relations were to be absolutely military and business-like from the outset. Knowing the quite unjustified terror of the Germans at the prospect of having their ancient enemies and conquerors in their midst, by way of impressing him with the necessity for absolute and immediate compliance with orders on the part of all of the inhabitants of the district, I said to him: "Herr Burgermeister, I tell you frankly, that I intend to administer these twenty-one villages without any troops whatsoever, except my orderly and a motor-cycle rider, but if you compel me, of course, I will not hesitate to move American troops in here; or, if you prefer it, French troops." The very mention of the "Franzosen" was sufficient to reduce the Burgermeister from his state of affability to practical efficiency and co-operation.

On the very evening of my arrival came my opportunity for making my debut as the military administrator and Provost Judge before the people of Binsfeld. At our first interview the Burgermeister had informed me that a political meeting in the interest of the Centrum (Center or Catholic) Partei for the forthcoming Nationalwahl (national election) was to be held that evening at the inn. I told him that this meeting would not begin until I was present and that he would notify me when the candidate was ready to begin his address. About 8:30 that evening, therefore, my orderly and I, with our pistols strapped at our sides and escorted by the Burgermeister's secretary, plowed our way through the crowd of demobilised German officers and soldiers at the "Gast Haus" and were solemnly received by the Burgermeister, a candidate, and two Catholic priests who sat at the head of the table. A vacant chair at the head of the table had been left for me, but suspecting that, were I to take it, the German papers of the locality would announce next day that I had presided at a meeting of the Centrum Partei, I courteously declined the seat of honor, and sat down with my orderly at the side of the room to await the proceedings.

The candidate, tall, erect, frock-coated, spectacled and with a marvelous blond Kaiserbart, began his address as follows: "We welcome the presence of an American officer here tonight. It is a symbol of the new relationship between America and Germany and it is further an evidence that the Americans no longer believe what the Allies have told them with regard to German atrocities." To the assembly's complete astonishment and dismay, instead of beaming my approval of this "friendly" utterance, I said to my orderly in English, "Come on! Let's get out of this quick." We strapped on our guns, which we had laid on the floor, and made as noisy an exit as possible. When I reached the door, I shouted to the Burgermeister that I wanted to talk to him. He ambled over with a perplexed smile on his face and I shouted to him in German as loud as possible "you tell that fellow (den Kerl) to report to my office at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning," and left the meeting in a buzz of excitement.

The next morning, promptly at 9, the Herr Kandidat was presented to me by the Burgermeister. He seemed to have forgotten my exit upon the heels of his rhetorical efforts of the evening before and followed up his "guten morgen" with an application for a permit to hold another meeting in the neighborhood.

"Have you ever heard of Marshal Foch, the Generalissimo of the allied armies," I asked him.

"Yes, Herr Leutnant."

"Have you read his order against slandering one Ally to the other?" I proceeded.

"Yes, Herr Leutnant."

"Last night," I said, "you made flattering references to the Americans and their presence at your meeting and thrusts at our Allies. Let me tell you now that my presence at your meeting was no symbol of any new relationship. As far as I know my history, the relationship of the conqueror and the conquered is one of the oldest ones there is. Also, I happen to be not only civil administrator but Provost Judge for this district, with jurisdiction to imprison you for three months and fine you 1,000 marks for each offense you commit. If you ever make another speech in this district in which you refer to our allies in any but the most highly complimentary terms, I shall fine you 1,000 marks and imprison you three months for each offense and each word will be construed as an offense. Now, if you have lots of money to spend and plenty of time to waste, go ahead and make speeches; here is your permit."

It was then that I got an extraordinary illustration of the "adaptability"—to use a very polite term—of the German mind. The Herr Kandidat, after having received this "dressing down" from a youngster in uniform half his age, instead of stiffening up, as an Englishman would have done, or glaring, as a Frenchman would, or clenching his fists as an American would, bowed low.

"Thank you very much, Herr Leutnant," he said; "you see, we only wish to know what we may say and what we may not say."

The Official Forester of Binsfeld, with whom I was billeted for two months of my sojourn, was a man of over sixty, a gentleman and a good deal of a philosopher, a man who realised our relationship and the difficulties of our respective positions, and who showed neither undue familiarity nor that unpleasant "friendliness" that many of us found so thoroughly sickening in Germany in the early days of the occupation. When I selected his house as my dwelling-place I told him that my orderly would eat with him and his family, and that I would eat alone in a room which should be my dining and sitting room. I shall never forget the solitary, gloomy grandeur of that first meal of mine as "Pro-Consul of Binsfeld." Not even the gemutlichkeit of the well-meaning hausfrau could dispel my complete sense of isolation.

Next evening after dinner, my orderly came to me and inquired whether the Herr Leutnant would care to see the Herr Forster. He was bidden to show the Herr Forster in. There was a knock at the door and in strode a splendidly preserved white-haired German, erect and rigid in his green Forester's uniform. He stood at attention as I looked him over, and then saluted. I returned the salute and told him to sit down and have a cigarette. He sat down gingerly with a "by your permission." We talked the whole evening, and almost every evening thereafter during my stay in Binsfeld, but every conversation was preceded by the formalities just described. The Forester had lost one son in the War and two others had been wounded and been prisoners in England for several years. He was never rabid, and repeatedly expressed his admiration and gratitude for the humanity with which England treated her prisoners. The old man had a way of prefacing our conversations upon the war with a sage remark: "Yes, Herr Lieutnant, mankind is mad! It is the only species that deliberately seeks to destroy itself."

I said that the Forester and I talked nearly every evening during my stay in Binsfeld. Failure to hold our usual causeries on some evenings resulted from the Forester's only fall from grace with "the American authorities at Binsfeld," viz., his attempts to gratify his enmity toward the Burgermeister. The Burgermeisters whom I encountered during my stay in Germany were the most detested officials I came across, for two reasons. In the first place, there appeared to be a thoroughly dishonest utilisation of the food laws to their own personal advantage by many Burgermeisters. These officials, claiming to have heard that some one was hoarding food, would confiscate it, and then instead of applying it to the use of the poor of their Burgermeisterei would either sell it at an extortionate rate or consume it themselves.

In the second, the Burgermeisters appear to have been a considerable, if not the decisive factor in determining the exemptions from military service, and every father or mother who had lost a son was absolutely convinced that the Burgermeister who had passed upon that son's fitness for military service was personally responsible for the boy's death. So it was in the case of the Forester of Binsfeld; but there was an additional strife-producing factor—the Burgermeister and the Forester were relations, and hated each other as cordially as only kinsfolk can. The Forester never lost the opportunity of gently insinuating that the Burgermeister was an unreliable old reprobate and utterly unworthy of public office, while the Burgermeister found many an occasion to intimate that the Forester was a meddlesome busybody who was not confining his activities to their legitimate sphere.

The Forester had one great social ambition, which he believed the Burgermeister had blocked—namely, the placing of an electric light in front of his house. He did not directly apply to the "American authorities" for such a light, but broached the subject in an admirably diplomatic way. I had had a signboard with my name, organisation, and function nailed to a tree in front of his house, and this board was quite adequately illuminated by a light, about fifty meters away from the house. One evening the Forester suggested that the signboard of the "American authorities" had not been hung with due deference. He was quite sure that many a German looking for the residence of the Herr Leutnant was unable to find it because that scoundrel of a Burgermeister had deliberately and wilfully failed to place an electric light directly in front of the house. On the other hand, he continued, when the question of the apportionment of streets lights had come up before the Burgermeister, he had, with his eyes open, ordered the light—the very light that should have shown the symbol of the majesty of the American Occupation to all Binsfeld—to be placed instead in front of the house of a particular crony, who, the Forester was quite sure, had not only been a criminal, in fact, quite a gallowsbird in the past, but who was at that particular moment, in strict contravention of the Anordnungen (rules and regulations for the American Zone), concealing a hunting weapon in his house. The Herr Leutnant had already stretched his authority somewhat to have a drop-light in the Forester's kitchen mended, and he did not feel justified in calling for an expenditure of very rare and expensive electrical material for the gratification of the Forester's one social ambition.

I have referred to the pleasantness of my relations with the Forester, and also to the truckload of rations—which was to be generously replenished weekly—that I had brought with me to Binsfeld. Of course, these two were not entirely unrelated. These stores did not—and could not lawfully—go to the Forester, but they were more than enough for the subsistence of "the American authorities," whose appetite was hardly improved by the general dismalness of the surroundings. On my introduction to the Frau Forester, who was to do my cooking, I said to her: "All these stores belong to me, and to me alone. However, I have not yet counted the coffee-beans, nor do I know how much butter one needs for the frying of an egg. Can you wash two shirts with four cakes of soap?" Thereafter I asked no questions as to the composition of the Forester's war rations, nor did I comment upon what seemed to me to be his ever-increasing hospitality to his cronies in Binsfeld. Needless to say, the Herr Burgermeister was not usually "among those present." What I did observe in my philosophical causeries with the Forester was a strange mixture of metaphysics and dietetics. Was it Taine who spoke of the Germans as a people "with their heads in heaven and their feet in the kitchen?"

One of the inevitable consequences of defeat or degradation of a people is the tendency of the weaker spirits among them to seek favor with the controlling authorities by informing against their fellow-sufferers. Acting as I did through the local authorities, without troops and with only the assistance of my orderly, a telephone and an occasional motor cycle, I had at the outset to guard myself from being used by various people who had old scores to pay out against their fellow-Germans or who desired to impress me with their solicitude for the welfare of the new regime.

On day I was informed by headquarters that according to information of the Jagdpachter, (the exclusive licensee to hunt,) Weber of Arrenrath, the inhabitants of that village were unlawfully concealing forty rifles with which they were hunting in the game preserves of Arrenrath, thereby reducing the revenues of the Jagdpachter. The next night my orderly and I slipped down to Arrenrath, searched three or four houses carefully, and with the assurance of the local authorities and the pastor that all the arms had been turned in as required by existent American orders, were convinced that the accusation was false and had been lodged by another Forester. Seitz, who had charge of the preserves in question, in order to placate the disappointed Jagdpachter. This Seitz resided at Bruch, several kilometers from Binsfeld. I waited for a thoroughly snowy and disagreeable day, and then, knowing that he had no transportation except his stout army boots, telephoned him to report himself to me at 11 o'clock that day. When he arrived I looked at him as severely as I could, showed him the report of the American authorities, based upon his information, and ordered him to produce me forty rifles from the town of Arrenrath by 4 o'clock that day. Then furnishing the local gendarme with an authorisation to make the search, I sent the Forester in his custody tramping through the slush to Arrenrath, meanwhile intimating to the people of Arrenrath that if upon his arrival there they should lose their self-control sufficiently to give him a thoroughly good thrashing, the "American authorities" would hardly be prepared to punish them for riotous conduct. At 4 o'clock that afternoon, Forester Seitz, much chastened, returned to my office in the custody of the gendarme and accompanied by the school teacher of Arrenrath, who could hardly repress his glee.

I wrote out an elaborate apology and retraction for the signature of the Forester and sent him off once more to Arrenrath to present one copy thereof to the community and another to the Herr Pastor. Before the man left my office, however, I summoned the Burgermeister of Binsfeld, in whose district Arrenrath lay, and all the minor officials that I could find. I told them that any further false accusations against communities or individuals would be more severely dealt with. "Gentlemen," I added, "as a representative in this district of the Army of Occupation it is my right and privilege to do all the swearing against Germans for the neighborhood. I shall do it cheerfully, but I shall be the only one to exercise this privilege and pleasure."

If I have touched here upon what may seem the lighter and more irrelevant aspects of the Germans in defeat as I found them, this does not mean that I was insensible to the forces that were making for disorder and chaos, social and economic, in my little dominions. The very men who in the bitterness of disaster to the Fatherland sought consolation in the possibility of the disruption of France and England by Bolshevism, with the ultimate opportunity for the revanche by a revivified and thoroughly efficient German democracy, could not close their eyes to the apparent destruction of all sense of order and authority among their own fellow-subjects—or, as they preferred to call them, fellow-citizens. The old Burgermeister who had reigned supreme in his little area for thirty-seven years was obliged to invoke the American authority in order to obtain the installation of a droplight in his parlor by "revolutionary" electricians from Treves; the Forester, whose duty it was to supervise the cutting of kindling wood in his district and the distribution thereof among the various villages, complained to me that his workmen either refused to work at all, or, if they did work, took most of the wood for their own consumption; the railroad freight agent stormed at the people of the countryside who attempted to ship their produce to market quite regardless of limitations as to weight or size of containers.

As I walked to my office every day and watched the stunted pale little school children lining up to remove their hats to me, distinctly against my will and not at all in accordance with any orders, but out of the sheer force of the German habit of submission, I used to wonder what the next year held in store for these children, despite the realisation by the old men of the futility of the sacrifices they had made for the Fatherland and the darkness and confusion that had fallen upon Germany. I used to ponder over the future of these children, whether they were really to be the free and independent spirits of a new German age, or simply grow up in the old mental grooves, in the old stupid and stolid submission to authority; the old reverence for the idols of class and the idols of caste.

With this thought in mind, on the day before the election for the first National Assembly and the first exercise of female suffrage, I called the three school teachers of Binsfield to my office, and asked what they were teaching the children—whether they were telling them of the significance of the events of the morrow and of the tragedy of the events of the past; whether they were seeking to imbue their charges with any new feeling for individual rights, any new craving for individual liberty, and whether they were attempting to instill in them any conception of the added human dignity that the suffrage was to give their mothers and sisters. Their spokesman said to me: "No, Herr Lieutnant, we are teaching the children none of these things. When they have happened, we shall teach them as history, but purely as history."

I went "home" to the old Forester that evening with a heavy heart. If the schoolmaster represented anything besides rustic ignorance and parochial bigotry, if really the terrible events of the last years had taught him no lesson, then the children of those children who doffed their hats as I passed down the street will have grown to manhood only for the same old use as cannon-fodder on that terrible day of revanche that their old men are already preaching and prophesying.

Big Talk

Orville Wright, at a dinner in Dayton, talked of his early struggles.

"We had, my brother and I," he said, "lots of oral encouragement. People talked big, but they would put up nothing. With their mouths full of millions and their quite empty hands, they reminded me of a barber I once knew.

"This barber said one day as he shaved me:

"'That's a fine pup of Wilberforce's. I'd give anything for it."

"'Well, it's for sale, isn't it?' said I.

"The barber burst into harsh, sneering laughter.

"'Oh, yes, it's for sale," said he, 'but Wilberforce, the chump, wants $1.50 for it.'"

Frank

Freda, unless she was asleep, was always just going into mischief or just coming out. It was "Don't do this!" and "Don't touch that!" from morning till night. In fact, the little girl had been consistently naughty for a week, and her mother was in despair.

"Really, child," she said at last, "I should think you would get tired hearing me talk to you so much."

In most decided tones the child returned:

"Well, mother, I do."

Boss

"Does your wife drive a car?"

"Not exactly," replied Mr. Petroll. "She doesn't do the actual work, but when she's in the car she decides which way it is going every time."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

Uncaptured Lions And The Other Kind

Stories Of Denizens Of The Literary Jungle Who Refuse To Roar Gently For American Ladies And Gentlemen Or, Like Barkis, Are Willing

By Robert J. Cole
(*New York Times*)

Centuries and other things harder measure lie between Ponce de eon and H. G. Wells. Old Ponce dn't give a continental for social ogress. He wanted simply to be ways young in the world as it as. So he left his home to look the Fountain of Eternal Youth America. H. G. W., according to the report of his latest interviewer, is content to be middle-aged in England. Fire is his clement—"The Undying Fire." He sits beside his and explores the stars. But America!

"Suppose I landed there, what would happen?" he said to J. H. Pond, his American visitor. And after the proper rhetorical pause he proceeded to answer his own question.

"I'd be met by a lot of reporters who would ask me about the political situation in England. Maybe some one would remember after a while that once I wrote some kind of a book. Then I'd be whisked off on a train to San Francisco and back to Boston. Five days' unbroken travel across a continent without a drink!"

Mr. Pond, who has just returned from a human lion hunt all over Europe, like other hunters, tells some of his best stories about the quarry that got away. Strange as it may seem, there are men who refuse to roar gently for the ladies on American lecture platforms at any price. George Bernard Shaw, for instance.

"I'm a political economist," he explained gravely. "All sorts of people come here and offer me ridiculous sums to go to America. I reason with them and show them that they can't possibly afford to give me so much money. Most of them are intelligent enough to go away and not bother me about it any more.

"There's only one thing that may drive me to such a desperate act—the income tax."

Another Irishman, however, proved more tractable. Lord Dunsany, whose short plays made a sensation here some years ago, is impressed by America's eagerness to give every man a hearing. Dunsany declares that his fate is the proverbial one of the prophet in his own country.

"Nobody knows my plays here," he said. "If you should ask for Dunsany the dramatist near my home every one would laugh at you. They know me as a huntsman, a cricket player." Then he made this statement, a curious one to fall from the lips of a writer of stage plays:

"I know nothing at all about the theater. I never see my own plays and have never met the producer of them, Stuart Walker." Somebody tried to start a rumor once that Dunsany was a myth, Walker's pen name. Mr. Pond found him real enough at Dunstall Priory. But he had some habits that would seem to fit the fantastic literary man of comedy rather than the kind that buys automobiles and Liberty bonds with profits from best sellers.

"Will you excuse me if I run inside and write four or five lines?" he asked his visitor. Presently he came back looking as happy as a hen that has laid a 10-cent egg. The lines were laid—that is, written. He uses only quill pens, pouring out oceans of ink, bailing most of it out of his copy book with an endless procession of blotters. He announced his exact output up to date in a triumphant tone:

"I have written 17¾ plays that no body has read yet!"

Dunsany has been highly praised for his brevity and intense concentration. He declares that the said brevity was not the soul of wit, but an accident.

"I did't know. I thought you had to with that way for the stage."

The implication was that having discovered the playwright's privilege of prolixity he would flood the world with dramas five hours long. Describing his method, he said:

"I build everything toward an obvious climax and then swamp that with an unforseen conclusion." He drove his clasped hands forward to illustrate the swamping process.

Dunsany claims the oldest title of Great Britain, but since it is Irish it gives him no seat in the House of Peers at Westminster. He appears to care nothing for that, neither does he show interest in Ireland's fight for independence. He takes all the independence he wants—except from his wife, who is an indispensable aid in everything.

William Butler Yeats is not satisfied to compose poems and plays alone. He wants to bring over to America, the land of invention, his new form of entertainment. It is the patent adjustable, instantaneous drawing-room drama, which requires neither stage nor scenery. If guests are bored, the host simply telephones for a company of the new-model actors. They arrive with their own costumes and a silken curtain—not plain silk, please; the "en" is vital in such affairs, though it isn't required that the company be paid in silver dollars.

However that may be, Yeats's new theater is the last word in intimacy. In fact, it is so intimate that makeup cannot be used. So he will resort to masks, as did the old Greeks—whose plays, given in outdoor arenas, were at the farthest remove from intimacy. Thus extremes meet.

Mr. Pond said that Irish literary men were more or less isolated, but that he found in England an extraordinary sense of brotherhood among writers. If he tried to get Brown to talk about himself, the modest man would usually say:

"You should read what Smith has just written." Or, "I don't think I would do as a lecturer, but I'm sure Green would be ripping."

Other conditions there, the lion-collector found less pleasant. His testimony bore out Lloyd George's recent alarming words.

"Nobody seems to be working in England," said Mr. Pond. "The soldiers are still living on their return allowance. Miners won't go back to work even when their demands are met. They hardly know over night what strike is on or off. Railroad men without any grievance at home threatened to go out unless the troops were immediately recalled from Russia."

Arthur Henderson, who is coming to America this year, used to be a good deal of an agitator himself.

"But I haven't advised strikes for years," he added. And then he told this:

"I wanted to go to the peace celebration, and just as I was about to start, a railroad strike stopped me. It certainly was a case of the 'biter bit.'"

Remote from all this turmoil sits the mystic, Maeterlinck. Most of the time a ring at his own doorbell brings no response. If a servant happens to hear it, he goes down and tells the visitor that his master is "away." And so he is, in a sense, far away.

"Nobody realises," complains Maeterlinck, "what a calamity it is to me to have the hours of meditation disturbed."

Mr. Pond saw the Belgian author at Nice. At first he wouldn't consider coming to America.

"I should be selling myself into slavery," he sighed. But when possible themes of discussion were brought up, his whole attitude changed. He is intensely interested in the efforts to communicate with invisible beings.

"Yes, yes; I would like to talk to Americans about our relation to the spirits of the other world." In his eagerness he forgot the inconvenience and irritation of travel that had so disturbed him before. His American audiences may be more interested in the opera from his "Blue Bird," which is to be produced here at the Metropolitan. But it is a true propagandist's enthusiasm that brings Maeterlinck to America to talk on "The Unknown Shore."

The poet of the beehive and the explainer of the inexplicable speaks excellent English. But anybody who wants to hear the author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "The Cabin," and other much-discussed books will have to listen to the language of Don Quixote. Blasco Ibanez has already spoken in South America, and a voyage here has no terrors for him. In fact, he isn't afraid of audiences anywhere. He likes to talk, being the very antithesis of the taciturn Maeterlinck.

"What!" he exclaimed, "you want only two or three different lectures? I'll give you a different one every night! I'll talk about everything and every place. I know America already, for I've seen your moving-pictures. In California I'll talk about California."

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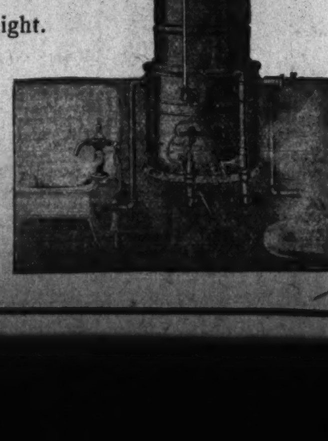

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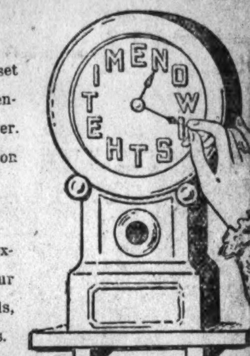

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WEATHER

The depression which has crossed the Baikal will approach Mongolia and Northern China. The breeze will veer to Southwest and South in the North. Strong moonsoon in the South.

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 8, 1919

The Rail Strike Ended

THE railway strike in Great Britain, fraught as it was with all the perils and menaces of Bolshevism, has come to an end in a clean-cut victory for the Government. Notwithstanding this, the strikers are to be congratulated on having kept their heads. Once having declared the strike, and finding after they had done so that they had been reckless and precipitate, that they had, perhaps, been misled by agitators, and that the public would not support them, they might have taken a different course from the one they followed. They might have forced a general sympathetic strike, the results of which would have piled one disaster upon another, and ended no man knows where.

Instead, they took the calm and common-sense course. They were in the wrong and must have felt that they were; therefore they set about getting out of the mess in the best way possible. They were undoubtedly helped in this by the attitude taken by Premier Lloyd George. He denounced them savagely as soon as they struck, but held himself ready to meet their questions and their delegations at all times. These meetings, not only led to the ending of the strike, but we believe, have gone a long way towards clarifying the whole industrial situation.

The trades unions have now found that the general public can be coerced and cudgelled only up to a certain point and therefore they will not be so hasty in future for by strikes such as this one was they will hurt their own cause more than they will help it. Another good that has come out of the strike is that the wages of this particular branch of industry have been stabilised for a whole year to come and in that length of time a solution of the whole problem of social and industrial unrest, produced by conditions growing out the war, may be found. One thing stands out clearly: The strike is not the way out. One strike simply produces another, until we have a sort of endless chain of them.

Misunderstood

Short—I say, old man, can you lend me a fiver?

Longley—Impossible. I've tried to lend you money several times, but you always seem to look upon it as a gift.

Tickled To Death

Blank had had a day off, and when he returned to the office the following morning his pals wanted to know why he looked so disgruntled.

"Everything went wrong!" grumbled Blank.

"How was that?" one asked.

"Ever go fishing with a girl?"

"Once"

"Did she protest against hurting the fish?"

"No. She said she was sure they were perfectly happy, because they were all wagging their tails."

Army Of Occupation, Binsfeld

Commentaries Of A Lieutenant, A. E. F., Who Ruled Twenty-one German Villages With An Armed Force Of One Orderly

By Frank I. Schechter

One rainy afternoon, early in January, 1919, while acting as battalion intelligence-officer of the 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry, I dragged myself wearily up the main street of that wee mud-hole on the left bank of the Moselle that is dignified by the name of the town of Crov and threw myself ill-temperedly into my chair at Battalion Headquarters, cursing the Germans, the weather, and the drab, unthrilling combination of the two. For a week I had gone through the same absurd routine of "compiling data" as to the enemy's economic resources, strategic dispositions and morale.

As usual, on the day in question, I made the notation opposite the item "enemy morale"—"none apparent"—and gravely proceeded to the presentation of facts supporting this assertion. The scope and the method of the accumulation of data by an intelligence-officer were not, I am afraid, exactly such as his title suggested. On this particular day, for instance, I made a report on about half a foolscap sheet, closely written, on the attitude of the inhabitants of Crov toward the old regime, largely on the basis of a heated argument with the municipal bathhouse keeper on the previous evening. Crov, boasts of that very rare apparatus in that section of the country, a shower bath, and so I had been able to combine a cheerful compliance with army regulations with regard to bathing with the performance of official functions.

The operation was very simple. All I had to do was to go into the bathhouse, pull off my clothes and curse William of Hohenzollern in my Columbia University German. The old bathhouse-keeper, like so many other Germans in that locality, seemed quite involuntarily to shrink groundward and attempted either to divert the torrent of abuse to the head of "der verdammte Ludendorff," the universal scapegoat, or to pacify me with an impassioned eulogy of the shower bath. I was engaged in transcribing my grave observation of the reactionary state of the German mind in the Moselle Valley when the Battalion Adjutant, with that maddening casualness that characterises Adjutants, remarked: "Lieutenant, here is an order that I guess may interest you."

This order, emanating from the office of the officer in charge of civil affairs for the 180th Infantry Brigade and dated January 2, 1919, detailed me as "officer in charge of civil affairs for the Burgermeisterei of Binsfeld and Oberkail and also the Burgermeisterei of Hetzeroth not under command of the 7th Army Corps. . . ." A telephone inquiry to the brigade officer for civil affairs elicited the information that a unique situation was waiting for me. It appeared that when our army marched into Germany and various areas were assigned to various divisions, the officers concerned in making assignments, for some reason or other, had failed to assign any troops whatever to an area of about 40 by 25 kilometers on the western boundary of the Kreis (country) of Wittlich, (about thirty miles due north of Treves,) including some twenty-one little towns and villages of anywhere from three to eight hundred inhabitants.

Upon discovery of the oversight, the authorities, not wishing to move our weary troops from their billets, decided to try the experiment of designating an officer to live in Binsfeld, the center of this district, with an orderly, these two individuals to constitute the whole Army of Occupation in those parts. I think, therefore, that I may boast of having been the only officer in the American Army who was not simply part of an Army of Occupation in a given area, but the Army of Occupation. I have ventured to gather here a few of the experiences which the peculiarity of this situation entailed.

At the outset, when my duties as Pro-Consul of Binsfeld were but vaguely defined, they ranged from the trial of offenders against the rules and regulations of the Army of Occupation—such as the selling of brandy (schnapps)—to the granting of permits to the Burgermeister of Oberkail to visit his fiancee in a neighboring village—which I cheerfully granted, greatly admiring his courage. Once the machinery of the office was set going and my relations with the German authorities established, my duties were anything but onerous and I spent a good deal of time trying to penetrate that extraordinary psychological factor that we call the German mind and to discover what effect current events, both in their own little sphere and in the world outside, were exercising upon the lives and thoughts of the people of my locality.

The day after receiving my orders, my orderly and I, the Army of Occupation, entered the town of Binsfeld in a Ford truck, laden with all sorts of provisions, the very sight of which seemed to bring all of the inhabitants to the Burgermeister's door on the Rhine. It appeared that some of the troops, marching through to the bridgehead at Coblenz, had stopped overnight at Binsfeld, and that some of their officers had been rather chummy with the inhabitants, who had given them a cordial reception. When, therefore, I sent my orderly to bring out the Burgermeister, he trotted out prepared to be affable and even confidential. But less than a fortnight before I had stood at Rheims, utterly aghast at that masterpiece of Schrecklichkeit with its brutal and ruthless lust for destruction. I had seen the good people of Rheims returning to the city and endeavoring to identify this or that pile of stones where their homes had been, and, never having been "neutral in mind and heart" to begin with, I was not feeling exactly affable or even amiable.

Moreover, in the course of my long ride over the hills to Binsfeld, a distance of about thirty-five kilometers from Brigade Headquarters at Wehlen-on-the-Moselle, I had seen girls and boys of the ages of 16 and 17—when young people ought to know how to hate, even if they do not know how to love—waving their hands to us in smiling salutation, under orders, it is charitable to suppose, of the central German authorities. So that I came to my task with the idea that the correct attitude toward Prussian officials was one based upon strict military courtesy and a rigid aloofness from personal intercourse. I asked the Burgermeister who was the richest man in town, telling him that the house of that individual would probably become my personal headquarters. He grinned knowingly and suggested that I drive up the street and "ask for lodgings" at a certain house. I replied with a high-sounding phrase to the effect that I was not the billeting officer, but the "Army of Occupation," and that he would be good enough to climb into my truck and billet me to my satisfaction. Purposely I looked at many houses in the village before I was satisfied, and when I was finally settled in the house of the Forester, "Herr Forster," the old Burgermeister, who had by that time become very much more businesslike and rigid and less cordial, inquired whether there was anything more the "Herr Leutnant" desired.

"If the Herr Leutant desires anything from the Herr Burgermeister," I replied, "the Herr Leutant will not hesitate to send for the Herr Burgermeister. Good morning."

If the reader is inclined to smile at this theatrical manner of dealing with the Burgermeister, let him remember the extraordinary situation with which I was confronted. The Brigade Commander had told the Brigade Officer for Civil Affairs, under whom I was to work, that if I were unable to administer these villages without troops, he would, of course, send me assistance. This way of putting the matter meant that the "Pro-Consul of Binsfeld" was on honor to get the job done without any legions to back him. The Burgermeister of this particular one of the three Burgermeisterei of which I was to have charge had therefore to be shown that our relations were to be absolutely military and business-like from the outset. Knowing the quite unjustified terror of the Germans at the prospect of having their ancient enemies and conquerors in their midst, by way of impressing him with the necessity for absolute and immediate compliance with orders on the part of all of the inhabitants of the district, I said to him: "Herr Burgermeister, I tell you frankly, that I intend to administer these twenty-one villages without any troops whatsoever, except my orderly and a motor-cycle rider, but if you compel me, of course, I will not hesitate to move American troops in here; or, if you prefer it, French troops." The very mention of the "Franzosen" was sufficient to reduce the Burgermeister from his state of affability to practical efficiency and co-operation.

On the very evening of my arrival came my opportunity for making my debut as the military administrator and Provost Judge before the people of Binsfeld. At our first interview the Burgermeister had informed me that a political meeting in the interest of the Centrum (Center or Catholic) Partei for the forthcoming Nationalwahl (national election) was to be held that evening at the inn. I told him that this meeting would not begin until I was present and that he would notify me when the candidate was ready to begin his address. About 8:30 that evening, therefore, my orderly and I, with our pistols strapped at our sides and escorted by the Burgermeister's secretary, plowed our way through the crowd of demobilised German officers and soldiers at the "Gast Haus" and were solemnly received by the Burgermeister, a candidate, and two Catholic priests who sat at the head of the table. A vacant chair at the head of the table had been left for me, but suspecting that, were I to take it, the German papers of the locality would announce next day that I had presided at a meeting of the Centrum Partei, I courteously declined the seat of honor, and sat down with my orderly at the side of the room to await the proceedings.

The candidate, tall, erect, frock-coated, spectacled and with a marvelous blond Kaiserbart, began his address as follows: "We welcome the presence of an American officer here tonight. It is a symbol of the new relationship between America and Germany and it is further an evidence that the Americans no longer believe what the Allies have told them with regard to German atrocities." To the assembly's complete astonishment and dismay, instead of beaming my approval of this "friendly" utterance, I said to my orderly in English, "Come on! Let's get out of this quick." We strapped on our guns, which we had laid on the floor, and made as noisy an exit as possible. When I reached the door, I shouted to the Burgermeister that I wanted to talk to him. He ambled over with a perplexed smile on his face and I shouted to him in German as loud as possible "you tell that fellow (den Kerl) to report to my office at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning," and left the meeting in a buzz of excitement.

The next morning, promptly at 9, the Herr Kandidat was presented to me by the Burgermeister. He seemed to have forgotten my exit upon the heels of his rhetorical efforts of the evening before and followed up his "guten morgen" with an application for a permit to hold another meeting in the neighborhood.

"Have you ever heard of Marshal Foch, the Generalissimo of the allied armies," I asked him.

"Yes, Herr Leutnant."

"Have you read his order against slandering one Ally to the other?" I proceeded.

"Yes, Herr Leutnant."

"Last night," I said, "you made flattering references to the Americans and their presence at your meeting and thrusts at our Allies. Let me tell you now that my presence at your meeting was no symbol of any new relationship. As far as I know my history, the relationship of the conqueror and the conquered is one of the oldest ones there is. Also, I happen to be not only civil administrator but Provost Judge for this district, with jurisdiction to imprison you for three months and fine you 1,000 marks for each offense you commit. If you ever make another speech in this district in which you refer to our allies in any but the most highly complimentary terms, I shall fine you 1,000 marks and imprison you three months for each offense and each word will be construed as an offense. Now, if you have lots of money to spend and plenty of time to waste, go ahead and make speeches; here is your permit."

It was then that I got an extraordinary illustration of the "adaptability"—to use a very polite term—of the German mind. The Herr Kandidat, after having received this "dressing down" from a youngster in uniform half his age, instead of stiffening up, as an Englishman would have done, or glaring, as a Frenchman would, or clenching his fists as an American would, bowed low.

"Thank you very much, Herr Leutnant," he said; "you see, we only wish to know what we may say and what we may not say."

The Official Forester of Binsfeld, with whom I was billeted for two months of my sojourn, was a man of over sixty, a gentleman and a good deal of a philosopher, a man who realised our relationship and the difficulties of our respective positions, and who showed neither undue familiarity nor that unpleasant "friendliness" that many of us found so thoroughly sickening in Germany in the early days of the occupation. When I selected his house as my dwelling-place I told him that my orderly would eat with him and his family, and that I would eat alone in a room which should be my dining and sitting room. I shall never forget the solitary, gloomy grandeur of that first meal of mine as "Pro-Consul of Binsfeld." Not even the gemutlichkeit of the well-meaning hausfrau could dispel my complete sense of isolation.

Next evening after dinner, my orderly came to me and inquired whether the Herr Leutnant would care to see the Herr Forster. He was bidden to show the Herr Forster in. There was a knock at the door and in strode a splendidly preserved white-haired German, erect and rigid in his green Forester's uniform. He stood at attention as I looked him over, and then saluted. I returned the salute and told him to sit down and have a cigarette. He sat down gingerly with a "by your permission." We talked the whole evening, and almost every evening thereafter during my stay in Binsfeld, but every conversation was preceded by the formalities just described. The Forester had lost one son in the War and two others had been wounded and been prisoners in England for several years. He was never rabid, and repeatedly expressed his admiration and gratitude for the humanity with which England treated her prisoners. The old man had a way of prefacing our conversations upon the war with a sage remark: "Yes, Herr Lieutnant, mankind is mad! It is the only species that deliberately seeks to destroy itself."

I said that the Forester and I talked nearly every evening during my stay in Binsfeld. Failure to hold our usual causeries on some evenings resulted from the Forester's only fall from grace with "the American authorities at Binsfeld," viz., his attempts to gratify his enmity toward the Burgermeister. The Burgermeisters whom I encountered during my stay in Germany were the most detested officials I came across, for two reasons. In the first place, there appeared to be a thoroughly dishonest utilisation of the food laws to their own personal advantage by many Burgermeisters. These officials, claiming to have heard that some one was hoarding food, would confiscate it, and then instead of applying it to the use of the poor of their Burgermeisterei would either sell it at an extortionate rate or consume it themselves.

In the second, the Burgermeisters appear to have been a considerable, if not the decisive factor in determining the exemptions from military service, and every father or mother who had lost a son was absolutely convinced that the Burgermeister who had passed upon that son's fitness for military service was personally responsible for the boy's death. So it was in the case of the Forester of Binsfeld; but there was an additional strife-producing factor—the Burgermeister and the Forester were relations, and hated each other as cordially as only kinsfolk can. The Forester never lost the opportunity of gently insinuating that the Burgermeister was an unreliable old reprobate and utterly unworthy of public office, while the Burgermeister found many an occasion to intimate that the Forester was a meddlesome busybody who was not confining his activities to their legitimate sphere.

The Forester had one great social ambition, which he believed the Burgermeister had blocked—namely, the placing of an electric light in front of his house. He did not directly apply to the "American authorities" for such a light, but broached the subject in an admirably diplomatic way. I had had a signboard with my name, organisation, and function nailed to a tree in front of his house, and this board was quite adequately illuminated by a light, about fifty meters away from the house. One evening the Forester suggested that the signboard of the "American authorities" had not been hung with due deference. He was quite sure that many a German looking for the residence of the Herr Leutnant was unable to find it because that scoundrel of a Burgermeister had deliberately and wilfully failed to place an electric light directly in front of the house. On the other hand, he continued, when the question of the apportionment of streets lights had come up before the Burgermeister, he had, with his eyes open, ordered the light—the very light that should have shown the symbol of the majesty of the American Occupation to all Binsfeld—to be placed instead in front of the house of a particular crony, who, the Forester was quite sure, had not only been a criminal, in fact, quite a gallowsbird in the past, but who was at that particular moment, in strict contravention of the Anordnungen (rules and regulations for the American Zone), concealing a hunting weapon in his house. The Herr Leutnant had already stretched his authority somewhat to have a drop-light in the Forester's kitchen mended, and he did not feel justified in calling for an expenditure of very rare and expensive electrical material for the gratification of the Forester's one social ambition.

I have referred to the pleasantness of my relations with the Forester, and also to the truckload of rations—which was to be generously replenished weekly—that I had brought with me to Binsfeld. Of course, these two were not entirely unrelated. These stores did not—and could not lawfully—go to the Forester, but they were more than enough for the subsistence of "the American authorities," whose appetite was hardly improved by the general dismalness of the surroundings. On my introduction to the Frau Forester, who was to do my cooking, I said to her: "All these stores belong to me, and to me alone. However, I have not yet counted the coffee-beans, nor do I know how much butter one needs for the frying of an egg. Can you wash two shirts with four cakes of soap?" Thereafter I asked no questions as to the composition of the Forester's war rations, nor did I comment upon what seemed to me to be his ever-increasing hospitality to his cronies in Binsfeld. Needless to say, the Herr Burgermeister was not usually "among those present." What I did observe in my philosophical causeries with the Forester was a strange mixture of metaphysics and dietetics. Was it Taine who spoke of the Germans as a people "with their heads in heaven and their feet in the kitchen?"

One of the inevitable consequences of defeat or degradation of a people is the tendency of the weaker spirits among them to seek favor with the controlling authorities by informing against their fellow-sufferers. Acting as I did through the local authorities, without troops and with only the assistance of my orderly, a telephone and an occasional motor cycle, I had at the outset to guard myself from being used by various people who had old scores to pay out against their fellow-Germans or who desired to impress me with their solicitude for the welfare of the new regime.

On day I was informed by headquarters that according to information of the Jagdpachter, (the exclusive licensee to hunt,) Weber of Arrenrath, the inhabitants of that village were unlawfully concealing forty rifles with which they were hunting in the game preserves of Arrenrath, thereby reducing the revenues of the Jagdpachter. The next night my orderly and I slipped down to Arrenrath, searched three or four houses carefully, and with the assurance of the local authorities and the pastor that all the arms had been turned in as required by existent American orders, were convinced that the accusation was false and had been lodged by another Forester. Seitz, who had charge of the preserves in question, in order to placate the disappointed Jagdpachter. This Seitz resided at Bruch, several kilometers from Binsfeld. I waited for a thoroughly snowy and disagreeable day, and then, knowing that he had no transportation except his stout army boots, telephoned him to report himself to me at 11 o'clock that day. When he arrived I looked at him as severely as I could, showed him the report of the American authorities, based upon his information, and ordered him to produce me forty rifles from the town of Arrenrath by 4 o'clock that day. Then furnishing the local gendarme with an authorisation to make the search, I sent the Forester in his custody tramping through the slush to Arrenrath, meanwhile intimating to the people of Arrenrath that if upon his arrival there they should lose their self-control sufficiently to give him a thoroughly good thrashing, the "American authorities" would hardly be prepared to punish them for riotous conduct. At 4 o'clock that afternoon, Forester Seitz, much chastened, returned to my office in the custody of the gendarme and accompanied by the school teacher of Arrenrath, who could hardly repress his glee.

I wrote out an elaborate apology and retraction for the signature of the Forester and sent him off once more to Arrenrath to present one copy thereof to the community and another to the Herr Pastor. Before the man left my office, however, I summoned the Burgermeister of Binsfeld, in whose district Arrenrath lay, and all the minor officials that I could find. I told them that any further false accusations against communities or individuals would be more severely dealt with. "Gentlemen," I added, "as a representative in this district of the Army of Occupation it is my right and privilege to do all the swearing against Germans for the neighborhood. I shall do it cheerfully, but I shall be the only one to exercise this privilege and pleasure."

If I have touched here upon what may seem the lighter and more irrelevant aspects of the Germans in defeat as I found them, this does not mean that I was insensible to the forces that were making for disorder and chaos, social and economic, in my little dominions. The very men who in the bitterness of disaster to the Fatherland sought consolation in the possibility of the disruption of France and England by Bolshevism, with the ultimate opportunity for the revanche by a revivified and thoroughly efficient German democracy, could not close their eyes to the apparent destruction of all sense of order and authority among their own fellow-subjects—or, as they preferred to call them, fellow-citizens. The old Burgermeister who had reigned supreme in his little area for thirty-seven years was obliged to invoke the American authority in order to obtain the installation of a droplight in his parlor by "revolutionary" electricians from Treves; the Forester, whose duty it was to supervise the cutting of kindling wood in his district and the distribution thereof among the various villages, complained to me that his workmen either refused to work at all, or, if they did work, took most of the wood for their own consumption; the railroad freight agent stormed at the people of the countryside who attempted to ship their produce to market quite regardless of limitations as to weight or size of containers.

As I walked to my office every day and watched the stunted pale little school children lining up to remove their hats to me, distinctly against my will and not at all in accordance with any orders, but out of the sheer force of the German habit of submission, I used to wonder what the next year held in store for these children, despite the realisation by the old men of the futility of the sacrifices they had made for the Fatherland and the darkness and confusion that had fallen upon Germany. I used to ponder over the future of these children, whether they were really to be the free and independent spirits of a new German age, or simply grow up in the old mental grooves, in the old stupid and stolid submission to authority; the old reverence for the idols of class and the idols of caste.

With this thought in mind, on the day before the election for the first National Assembly and the first exercise of female suffrage, I called the three school teachers of Binsfield to my office, and asked what they were teaching the children—whether they were telling them of the significance of the events of the morrow and of the tragedy of the events of the past; whether they were seeking to imbue their charges with any new feeling for individual rights, any new craving for individual liberty, and whether they were attempting to instill in them any conception of the added human dignity that the suffrage was to give their mothers and sisters. Their spokesman said to me: "No, Herr Lieutnant, we are teaching the children none of these things. When they have happened, we shall teach them as history, but purely as history."

I went "home" to the old Forester that evening with a heavy heart. If the schoolmaster represented anything besides rustic ignorance and parochial bigotry, if really the terrible events of the last years had taught him no lesson, then the children of those children who doffed their hats as I passed down the street will have grown to manhood only for the same old use as cannon-fodder on that terrible day of revanche that their old men are already preaching and prophesying.

Big Talk

Orville Wright, at a dinner in Dayton, talked of his early struggles.

"We had, my brother and I," he said, "lots of oral encouragement. People talked big, but they would put up nothing. With their mouths full of millions and their quite empty hands, they reminded me of a barber I once knew.

"This barber said one day as he shaved me:

"'That's a fine pup of Wilberforce's. I'd give anything for it.'

"'Well, it's for sale, isn't it?' said I.

"The barber burst into harsh, sneering laughter.

"'Oh, yes, it's for sale,' said he, 'but Wilberforce, the chump, wants $1.50 for it.'"

Frank

Freda, unless she was asleep, was always just going into mischief or just coming out. It was "Don't do this!" and "Don't touch that!" from morning till night. In fact, the little girl had been consistently naughty for a week, and her mother was in despair.

"Really, child," she said at last, "I should think you would get tired hearing me talk to you so much."

In most decided tones the child returned:

"Well, mother, I do."

Boss

"Does your wife drive a car?"

"Not exactly," replied Mr. Petroll. "She doesn't do the actual work, but when she's in the car she decides which way it is going every time."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

Uncaptured Lions And The Other Kind

Stories Of Denizens Of The Literary Jungle Who Refuse To Roar Gently For American Ladies And Gentlemen Or, Like Barkis, Are Willing

By Robert J. Cole
(*New York Times*)

Centuries and other things harder measure lie between Ponce de eon and H. G. Wells. Old Ponce dn't give a continental for social ogress. He wanted simply to be ways young in the world as it as. So he left his home to look r the Fountain of Eternal Youth America. H. G. W., according to the report of his latest interviewer, is content to be middle-aged in England. Fire is his clement—"The Undying Fire." He sits beside his and explores the stars. But America!

"Suppose I landed there, what would happen?" he said to J. H. Pond, his American visitor. And after the proper rhetorical pause he proceeded to answer his own question.

"I'd be met by a lot of reporters who would ask me about the political situation in England. Maybe some one would remember after a while that once I wrote some kind of a book. Then I'd be whisked off on a train to San Francisco and back to Boston. Five days' unbroken travel across a continent without a drink!"

Mr. Pond, who has just returned from a human lion hunt all over Europe, like other hunters, tells some of his best stories about the quarry that got away. Strange as it may seem, there are men who refuse to roar gently for the ladies on American lecture platforms at any price. George Bernard Shaw, for instance.

"I'm a political economist," he explained gravely. "All sorts of people come here and offer me ridiculous sums to go to America. I reason with them and show them that they can't possibly afford to give me so much money. Most of them are intelligent enough to go away and not bother me about it any more.

"There's only one thing that may drive me to such a desperate act—the income tax."

Another Irishman, however, proved more tractable. Lord Dunsany, whose short plays made a sensation here some years ago, is impressed by America's eagerness to give every man a hearing. Dunsany declares that his fate is the proverbial one of the prophet in his own country.

"Nobody knows my plays here," he said. "If you should ask for Dunsany the dramatist near my home every one would laugh at you. They know me as a huntsman, a cricket player." Then he made this statement, a curious one to fall from the lips of a writer of stage plays:

"I know nothing at all about the theater. I never see my own plays and have never met the producer of them, Stuart Walker." Somebody tried to start a rumor once that Dunsany was a myth, Walker's pen name. Mr. Pond found him real enough at Dunstall Priory. But he had some habits that would seem to fit the fantastic literary man of comedy rather than the kind that buys automobiles and Liberty bonds with profits from best sellers.

"Will you excuse me if I run inside and write four or five lines?" he asked his visitor. Presently he came back looking as happy as a hen that has laid a 10-cent egg. The lines were laid—that is, written. He uses only quill pens, pouring out oceans of ink, bailing most of it out of his copy book with an endless procession of blotters. He announced his exact output up to date in a triumphant tone:

"I have written 17¾ plays that no body has read yet!"

Dunsany has been highly praised for his brevity and intense concentration. He declares that the said brevity was not the soul of wit, but an accident.

"I did't know. I thought you had to with that way for the stage."

The implication was that having discovered the playwright's privilege of prolixity he would flood the world with dramas five hours long. Describing his method, he said:

"I build everything toward an obvious climax and then swamp that with an unforseen conclusion." He drove his clasped hands forward to illustrate the swamping process.

Dunsany claims the oldest title of Great Britain, but since it is Irish it gives him no seat in the House of Peers at Westminster. He appears to care nothing for that, neither does he show interest in Ireland's fight for independence. He takes all the independence he wants—except from his wife, who is an indispensable aid in everything.

William Butler Yeats is not satisfied to compose poems and plays alone. He wants to bring over to America, the land of invention, his new form of entertainment. It is the patent adjustable, instantaneous drawing-room drama, which requires neither stage nor scenery. If guests are bored, the host simply telephones for a company of the new-model actors. They arrive with their own costumes and a silken curtain—not plain silk, please; the "en" is vital in such affairs, though it isn't required that the company be paid in silver dollars.

However that may be, Yeats's new theater is the last word in intimacy. In fact, it is so intimate that makeup cannot be used. So he will resort to masks, as did the old Greeks—whose plays, given in outdoor arenas, were at the farthest remove from intimacy. Thus extremes meet.

Mr. Pond said that Irish literary men were more or less isolated, but that he found in England an extraordinary sense of brotherhood among writers. If he tried to get Brown to talk about himself, the modest man would usually say:

"You should read what Smith has just written." Or, "I don't think I would do as a lecturer, but I'm sure Green would be ripping."

Other conditions there, the lion-collector found less pleasant. His testimony bore out Lloyd George's recent alarming words.

"Nobody seems to be working in England," said Mr. Pond. "The soldiers are still living on their return allowance. Miners won't go back to work even when their demands are met. They hardly know over night what strike is on or off. Railroad men without any grievance at home threatened to go out unless the troops were immediately recalled from Russia."

Arthur Henderson, who is coming to America this year, used to be a good deal of an agitator himself.

"But I haven't advised strikes for years," he added. And then he told this:

"I wanted to go to the peace celebration, and just as I was about to start, a railroad strike stopped me. It certainly was a case of the 'biter bit.'"

Remote from all this turmoil sits the mystic, Maeterlinck. Most of the time a ring at his own doorbell brings no response. If a servant happens to hear it, he goes down and tells the visitor that his master is "away." And so he is, in a sense, far away.

"Nobody realises," complains Maeterlinck, "what a calamity it is to me to have the hours of meditation disturbed."

Mr. Pond saw the Belgian author at Nice. At first he wouldn't consider coming to America.

"I should be selling myself into slavery," he sighed. But when possible themes of discussion were brought up, his whole attitude changed. He is intensely interested in the efforts to communicate with invisible beings.

"Yes, yes; I would like to talk to Americans about our relation to the spirits of the other world." In his eagerness he forgot the inconvenience and irritation of travel that had so disturbed him before. His American audiences may be more interested in the opera from his "Blue Bird," which is to be produced here at the Metropolitan. But it is a true propagandist's enthusiasm that brings Maeterlinck to America to talk on "The Unknown Shore."

The poet of the beehive and the explainer of the inexplicable speaks excellent English. But anybody who wants to hear the author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "The Cabin," and other much-discussed books will have to listen to the language of Don Quixote. Blasco Ibanez has already spoken in South America, and a voyage here has no terrors for him. In fact, he isn't afraid of audiences anywhere. He likes to talk, being the very antithesis of the taciturn Maeterlinck.

"What!" he exclaimed, "you want only two or three different lectures? I'll give you a different one every night! I'll talk about everything and every place. I know America already, for I've seen your moving-pictures. In California I'll talk about California."

He is sure to achieve a great success with the Native Sons. American ways of doing business delight this author.

"I write a book," he says. "Nobody knows me; nobody has seen me. A cable comes—from America. Never a mere letter, always a cable. A thousand dollars!" The happy recipient of cables in four figures laughs gigantically and orders champagne. "I can pay for it," he asserts, with an almost belligerent air.

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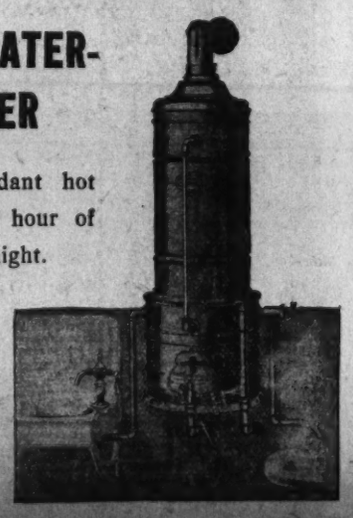

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS—The Str. Kiangyung, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Wednesday, October 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Waishing, 1,864 Tons, Captain Tapsell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, October 8, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, October 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, October 9, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 2,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 10, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer Pengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Saturday, October 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Monday, October 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Hwah Lee, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Monday, October 13, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 2,925 Tons, Captain Findeizen, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 14, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 240, Passage Tel. C. 240 Passage.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 8, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain Bowman, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangchi, Captain Crawford, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. For Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku M. Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on October 12 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. at——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Nimoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on November 14, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Feiching, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, October 8, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave on Friday, October 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

N'CHWANG.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain Newberg, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from Watung Wharf on Friday, October 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Oct. 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Fukumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on October 14, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, at——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. S. Kobayashi, will be despatched on October 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. 4234 and 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on November 3. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Alps Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy or about middle Nov. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—The typhoon, with decreasing intensity, is pressed back to Korea by the high pressures of North Japan; a fragmentary whirl flies away Southeast of Tokio. The barometer has a considerable rise on East Siberia and North Mongolia; its rises too on the Loochoos. Very fine and cool day in the Valley. Strong West to Northwest winds to the North of Formosa.

7.—Cloudy but cool and fine morning. The breeze keeps blowing from the West quadrant. The pressure is nearing the normal level.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .. Oct. 11

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Oct. 11
Peer N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Oct. 11

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Oct. 10

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx .. Nov. —

From India, etc.
Per B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar Oct. 25

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
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*ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Middle of Nov.	

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*MANILA MARU ..	18,000	S. Kobayashi,	Oct. 19	Oct. 20
AFRICA MARU	12,000	H. Yamamoto,	Nov. 21	Nov. 22

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Samoto,	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Nov. 29	Nov. 30

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Oct. 12	Oct. 14

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U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.
S.S. "STANLEY" 9,600 tons due at Shanghai Oct. 10
S.S. "WEST CACTUS" 8,800 tons due at Shanghai Oct. 22.
S.S. "WEST SEGOVIA" 8,800 tons due at Shanghai Oct. 14.
S.S. "WEST ISLIP" 8,800 tons due at Shanghai Nov. 5.
S.S. "WEST HARTS" 8,800 tons due at Shanghai Oct. 20.
also
"WEST CAJOOT," "WEST HELIX"
S.S. "WESTERN GLEN," "WEST IBIS," "WEST CADDO,"
"WEST HENSHAW," "DUEL," "ELKRIDGE" & "EDITOR."
arrivals to be announced later.
Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.
SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JINKEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-President J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NILE" ..... OCT. 14th
S.S. "NANKING" ..... NOV. 4th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... NOV. 25th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCT. 21st
S.S. "CHINA" ..... NOV. 10th
S.S. "NILE" ..... DEC. 6th
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	R. Ozaki,	Oct. 13
KAGA MARU	12,500	N. Segawa,	Oct. 27

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Nov. 5

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
KASUGA MARU	7,000	E. Takahashi,	Oct. 11
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Oct. 21
KASUGA MARU	7,000	E. Takahashi,	Oct. 28

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
OMI MARU	7,000	H. Yamamoto,	Oct. 15
KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Oct. 18
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Oct. 22

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	K. Stoano,	Oct. 23

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Nov. 9

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 14

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 22
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Nov. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220	"	:			8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linching dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:			10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchcng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Chefoo	Yusang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Koonshing	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Hankow	Chungking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Kobe	Khiva	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, October 10.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Chenan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny	Sakaki Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
do	do	..	..	..	..	10.00	9.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via U.S.A.	Ecuador	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, October 11.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Ecuador	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Japan & America via Moji	do	..	..	..	..	10.00	9.30
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	10.00	9.30
Japan Ports	do	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Sunday, October 12							
Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..

†Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

PACIFIC COAST PORTS

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Hepburn" - - - - - Oct. 30th
S.S. "West Harth" - - - - - Nov. 10th
S.S. "Stanley Dollar" - - - - - " 15th
S.S. "Cadaretta" - - - - - " 25th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - - Oct. 26th
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - - Dec. 7th
S.S. "Grace Dollar" - - - - - " 20th
S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - - " 28th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
- Silver Shell ..... Sep. 9
- Venezuela ..... Sep. 14
- China ..... Sep. 14
- West Conab ..... Sep. 14
- Tacoma ..... Sep. 23
- West Vaca ..... Oct. 1
- Tancred ..... Oct. 5

For Tacoma
- Javary ..... Sep. 29
- Justin ..... Sep. 30

For Seattle
- Africa Maru ..... Sep. 1
- West Henshaw ..... Sep. 8
- Western Knight ..... Sep. 14
- Eldridge ..... Sep. 16
- Edmore ..... Sep. 23
- City of Spokane ..... Oct. 7

For Port Townsend, U.S.A.
- L. W. Ostrander ..... Sep. 6

For Vancouver
- Methven ..... Sep. 12
- Melville Dollar ..... Sep. 16
- Harold Dollar ..... Sep. 21

For New York
- Sagaporack ..... Sep. 12
- Teenkai ..... Sep. 12

For London etc.
- Kamo Maru ..... Sep. 1
- Ajax ..... Sep. 4
- Nagoya ..... Sep. 7
- Altai Maru ..... Sep. 10
- Aikoku Maru ..... Sep. 12
- Iyo Maru ..... Sep. 15
- Elpenor ..... Sep. 18
- Gleniffer ..... Sep. 19
- Alaska Maru ..... Sep. 21
- Atsuta Maru ..... Sep. 30

For Liverpool
- Antilochus ..... Sep. 11
- Orestes ..... Sep. 18

For Genoa
- Caroline Maru ..... Sep. 15

For Marseilles
- Kibi Maru ..... Sep. 13
- Karachi Maru ..... Sep. 24
- Porthos ..... Sep. 29
- Batavia ..... Oct. 5
- Java Maru ..... Oct. 6

For Trieste
- Gabloria ..... Sep. 14

For Bombay
- Dilwara ..... Oct. 1
- Dunera ..... Sep. 3

For Java
- Tjilatjap ..... Sep. 6
- Tjitaroem ..... Sep. 18

For Batavia
- Oyleric ..... Sep. 14

For Calcutta
- Itola ..... Sep. 1
- Japan ..... Sep. 28

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
	—	New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Oct.	—	Seattle	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct.	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	—	San Francisco	West Harth	Am.	R. D. Co.
	—	N. York via Panama	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	11	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	12	Portland	Waban	Am.	A. Line
Oct.	14	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	14	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	28	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Oct.	30	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct.	31	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	1	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	1	Seattle	Seattle Spirit	Am.	A. Line
Nov.	4	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	5	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	8	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	8	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov.	14	Seattle	W. of Montana	Am.	A Line
Nov.	16	Portland	Hartland	Am.	A Line
Nov.	25	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	29	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
	—	N. York via Panama	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	—	New York v. Suez	C. of Newcastle	Br.	B. & S.
	—	New York v. Suez	Slavic Prince	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	1	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec.	4	Portland	West Munham	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	4	Portland	Nishmaha	Am.	A Line
Dec.	5	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	23	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
Jan.	3	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct.	8	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	8	Kobe, Yokohama	Khiva	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Oct.	11	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	11	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	15	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	18	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	21	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	23	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	28	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	—	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
	—	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	—	London, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	Liverpool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10	Marseilles, etc.	Cape Town M.	Jap.	M.M. Cie.
Oct.	13	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	15	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	15	London	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	17	London	Prinzessin	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Oct.	23	Calcutta via Japan	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Oct.	27	London	Kasga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	28	London	Khiva	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Nov.	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M. M. Co.
Nov.	—	Trieste	Nippon	Dut.	D. & Co.
Nov.	1	Liverpool	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	London	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	3	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
	—	London	C. of Melbourne	Br.	J. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct.	8	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct.	8	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	9	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinklang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	11	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	14	— Manila, Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	17	— Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	18	— Hongkong	Seattle Spirit	Am.	A. Line
Oct.	18	— Manila, Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	18	— Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	21	— Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct.	8	10.00* Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	— Tientsin	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	8	noon W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	9	10.00* W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	10	— Newchwang	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	10	— Tientsin	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10	D.L. Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	11	10:00* W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	14	— T'tsin, D'ny, T'tau	Keelung M.	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	9	10.00* Hsuchow, Iching	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Oct.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Chinwangtao and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The G.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Tsingtao for Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will sail for Marseilles and ports on October 31. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 o'clock the same morning.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The A. L. s.s. City of Spokane sailed yesterday from Shanghai for Seattle and ports.

The A.L. s.s. Seattle Spirit from Seattle has lost her propeller and is under repairs in the dry dock at Kobe. The steamer is expected to arrive in Shanghai in two weeks.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at noon today and is due at Woosung early Saturday morning. The Ecuador sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco Saturday afternoon.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$585
Chartered	£30 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$440 B.
North China	$205
Union of Canton	Hk. 217½ S.
Yangtsze	Tls. 270
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$22
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$345 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$185
Indo-China Pref.	$32
"Shell"	175/-
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 39 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½ B.
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$182 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 123
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28½ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 120 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 110½ B
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 62½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 375 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 90
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 240 B.
Oriental	Tls. 125 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 247½ B
Kungyik	Tls. 34 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 17½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$177 S.
Green Island	37.90
Langkats	Tls. 19½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 90 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$3 B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chempedak	Tls 7
Cheng	Tls. 1¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	*....*	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*....*	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehrah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehrah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE)

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou ..... dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

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48 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Wednesday, October 8th.—A fine selection of New Brussels, Axminster, Velvet Pile and Tapestry Carpets in Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 9th.—At Salesrooms 2.30 p.m. Sundry cargo.

Thursday, October 9th.—At 14 West End Lane. Household Furniture, etc., at 10 a.m.

Saturday, October 11th.—Household Furniture, etc., at Salesrooms 10 a.m.

MONDAY, October 13th.—Superior Household Furniture at 67 Route Vallon at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, October 27th.—A very fine collection of Chinese Curios in Salesroom.

MONDAY, November 17th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects, at 99 Bubbling Well Road.

HOW ARE YOUR POOR FEET ?

"LION" brand footwear is manufactured of the best foreign leather by experienced Russian shoemakers, who were employed for many years in the leading English factories.

GENUINE HAND-MADE FOOTWEAR

We make to order, and stock every description of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's boots and shoes. The quality of materials used and workmanship we guarantee to be first-class, whilst our prices are exceptionally moderate.

REPAIRS

We have also opened an up-to-date Repair Department, where work entrusted to us receives minute and prompt attention.

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We cordially invite inspection of our SALES and REPAIR departments, feeling as we do that every visitor means a customer.

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GREAT FIGHT NEAR ON IRISH QUESTION

Lloyd George And Followers Apparently Determined To Force A Settlement

MANY TROOPS TO ULSTER

Taken To Show That The Government Will Accept Carson's Challenge

London, August 30.—Before Christmas Ireland is certain to be the new storm center of British politics.

The Home Rule bill now on the statute books goes into force automatically at the end of the War. The only question is when the War officially comes to an end. Constant agitation in the United States is unpleasant, and recent debates demanding Irish freedom in the Parliament of Australia are even more disturbing. The French press is printing many articles sympathising with the unhappy position of Ireland. A solid chorus of the immensely influential Liberal Party in Great Britain demands a permanent settlement of the Irish question. Whether England likes it or not, Ireland has become the most pressing international question in the world.

Certain things have, recently happened which seem to make inevitable the conclusion that Prime Minister Lloyd George has decided to make the Irish settlement his fighting-ground. This morning the London papers printed an obscure statement that two battalions of a Welsh regiment of regular soldiers had been landed in Ulster. It was also announced that 16,000 more troops would be sent to Ulster at once. There are plenty of soldiers in Ulster already. The last time I heard definitely there were 80,000 English troops in Ireland. The new detachments will bring the total up to 100,000. When they arrive there will certainly be more than 30,000 in Ulster. Why this great concentration of military in Ulster?

Why, unless the Government has decided to accept the challenge which Sir Edward Carson has thrown down, and is about to jam home rule down the throats of the Belfast rebels? Evidently Carson and his followers either have had prior information of the Government's intention, or else have read the handwriting on the wall. Weeks ago Sir Edward held a series of meetings in Belfast, at which he announced Unionist clubs would be reorganised, and a Belfast volunteer army to fight home rule to death reorganised.

I wonder how many people at home know that Carson is not an Ulster man at all. He was a rising young lawyer in Dublin when the Ulster men picked him out as a good man to lead their fighting forces. Since Carson began fighting the Londonderry riots have occurred. They are really almost annual fights between Orangemen and Catholics. But this year they were especially severe and the interference of the military to suppress a Catholic procession revealed a sensation. The troops were commanded by General Hackett Paine.

In 1913 Hackett Paine retired from the British army. The next year, when Sir Edward Carson organised his force of Ulster rebels to prevent Home Rule being put into force, General Paine became his Chief of Staff, his real military leader. "What a farce, then," declared the Liberal papers, "to put him in command of British troops charged with the duty of keeping peace between Carson and the Sinn Fein!"

Evidently General Paine's appointment was made without the knowledge of the heads of the Government. At any rate, when Secretary of War Winston Churchill was asked about General Paine in Parliament he not many weeks ago declared General Paine was on the retired list and was not holding any present command.

General Paine's appointment was probably made as a mere matter of military routine, but the fact remains that Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, his immediate superior, was one of the so-called "Curragh Mutineers" British officers who refused to force home rule on Ulster before the War.

That Sir Edward Carson is still influential in the Government is indicated by the fact that Lord Birckenhead, who was a Carson aide de camp or galloper in the Ulster Army, is now Lord Chancellor of England, and that Bonar Law, leader in the House of Commons, is an Ulster man, though he happened to be born in Nova Scotia.

On September 16 Sir Edward Carson has called a great rally of the old Ulster army at Belfast. There, it is announced, tens of thousands of volunteers will renew the old oath of the covenant, pledging themselves to die rather than permit any form of home rule. It also is stated with no show of concealment that the Ulster volunteers still have many thousands of rifles stored away for use. How many, if any, of these weapons come from Germany is yet a question.

Meanwhile there is another thing which points strongly toward the determination of the Lloyd George Government to force a settlement of the Irish question or demand the election of a new Parliament which will enforce it.

Viscount Grey, Liberal, Statesman and friend of Ireland, has accepted a temporary appointment as Ambassador to Washington. It is more than hinted that part of the long delay in his selection was caused by his insistence before accepting that the Government would promptly take the case of Ireland in hand for final action.

Amusements

Towa Cinema Theatre

No. 3 Woochang Road
(Near Chapoo Road)

SEE HERE! SEE!

This Special Programme
For
October 8th and 9th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"A DOG'S LIFE"

The First of His Million Dollar Pictures
and
Three Other Interesting Pictures

Admission Prices:
60, 40 and 20 cts.

25716

Nerves Of World Are Now On Strike

This And Misanthropy Great Dangers, American Clergyman Tells London

London, Aug. 22.—Addressing a Y. M. C. A. meeting at the Mansion House yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Lynn Hough of Northwestern University, Evanton, Ill., said the world is faced by two dangers, but it has two very great opportunities.

"The first danger is that we may allow this period of world-wide weariness to bcome a period of world-wide misanthropy," said he. "There are difficulties connected with the situation in itself, but the most dangerous things is not the situation but the way we feel about it. We are confronted by a state of mind which is a good deal more dangerous than the actual state of the world. If the Christain mind settles down into heavy misanthropy, the danger is that it will create the thing it fears. It is the first splendid opportunity of the church to refuse to be misled by this misanthropy.

"The second danger is another aspect of the first," the Rev. Dr. Hough added. "It is that we may allow a world-wide nervous reaction to become world-wide ethical reaction. We are all on edge nervously but we do not like to admit that, except collectively. During the war fathers and mothers at home and the boys at the front did not realise that all the while their nerves were being held tense, and that after the armistice was signed their nerves went on strike, joined a big union of mutinous nerves.

"That nervous reaction had to come. One of the greatest assets of the Christian religion is a sense of humor. If we were to refuse to take our nerves seriously we should perhaps learn what keeps the God Almighty steady, for we read that 'Even He who sits in the heavens laughs."

Amusements

SHOWING AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

On October 8th and 9th

A Powerful and Original Photoplay, Entitled

"ON RECORD"

FEATURING

MAE MURRAY

A THRILLING AND ABSORBING STORY

In Five Parts

Matinee on Saturday, 11th, at 4 p.m.

SHOWING

"OLIVER TWIST"

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME FOR
Wednesday and Thursday,
8th and 9th October

"NINETY and NINE"

Super-Feature
Five Parts.

Highly interesting Drama, with a strong plot, full of action and entertainment.

Story of a young man in high social position, ruined by a treacherous woman, who took to drink, and became an habitual drunkard. He was saved by the persistent efforts of a young lady, though she was turned out of the house by her father for taking interest in the young man, who finally saved an important town threatened by a big forest fire, with the assistance of the young lady.

Also showing

THREE REELS HIGHLY AMUSING CHAPLIN COMEDIES

Stalls, 30 Cents: Dress Circle, 40 Cents: Box Seats, 50 Cents.

APOLLO THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, October 8th and 9th

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

AT

LONDON — PARIS — BRUSSELS

The Apollo Theatre presents to the Public of Shanghai the greatest film of the century and the celebrations in three capitals.

WITH THE ALLIED TROOPS IN THEIR PARADES ON VICTORY DAY.

THE SOLID BRITISH—THE VIVACIOUS FRENCH—THE DOUGHTY AMERICANS—THE STEADFAST BELGIANS—THE GALLANT ITALIANS

A PICTURE THAT WILL GO DOWN INTO HISTORY AS A TRIUMPH.

Miles of the men that made the world safe for you to live in marching in victory. Come and pay them a tribute of your appreciation. It is a great film.

Prices: Circle **$1.50**, Stalls **$1.00** and Pit **70** cents

Booking at Robinson's.

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

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OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing for one night only Oct. 9th

"THE LONESOME CHAP"

Five Parts

Commencing Friday, 10th

A Special Seven Part Production

"THAIS"

By ANATOLE FRANCE

The Story of the Saint who Becames a Sinner and the Sinner who Became a Saint.

SPECIAL MUSIC

Admission Prices: **$1.50** and **$1.00**

AMUSEMENTS

5th Season **LYCEUM THEATRE** 5th Season

The Frawley Company

in repertoires of the latest London and New York successes.

TONIGHT	-:- TONIGHT
Wednesday, October 8th	"LOMBARDI LTD."
Thursday, October 9th	SHANGHAI'S FAVORITE PLAY "FOREVER AFTER"
Friday, October 10th	THE SCINTILATING COMEDY "POLLY WITH A PAST"
Saturday, October 11th	FIRST AND ONLY TIME "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
Monday, October 13th	GOOD-BYE NIGHT By General demand "THREE WISE FOOLS"

Prices $3, $2 and $1 — Booking at Moutrie & Co.

N.B. The Curtain rises promptly at 9.15 p.m. 25609

ANNOUNCEMENT

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

The opening TEA DANSANT for the season will be held TODAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1919, at 5:00 p.m.

TEA DANSANTS every Monday, Wednesday, Friday

from 5:00 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Special Dinner and Grand Ball every Saturday Night

Classical Programmes during Tiffin and Dinner and Afternoon Tea in the Lounge

by

San Francisco's Famous "JAZZ" ORCHESTRA

direct from

FRED SOLARI'S

under the Direction of

Mr. FRED LYNCH (Violin, Saxaphone, and Banjo) featuring.
Miss Viola Verclaire ..... Saxaphone and Violin Soloist
Mr. Oscar Young ..... Pianist and Baritone
Mr. Art Faukner ..... Banjo
Mr. Thomas Holman ..... Drums and Miramphone

EVERY ONE AN ARTIST WITH A SPECIALITY
NEW SONGS NEW DANCES NEW MUSIC

For reservations apply to Jacques Klass, Assistant Manager.

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THE FAMOUS

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32 ARTISTES—CHORUS OF 20

Orchestra of 40 Musicians and Special Ballet

OPENING NIGHT

Wednesday, October 15, 1919

WEDNESDAY, 15 OCT.	AIDA
THURSDAY, 16 OCT.	FAUST
FRIDAY, 17 OCT.	CARMEN
SATURDAY, 18 OCT.	TOSCA
MATINEE	LAKME

Under the Direction of A. STROK.

PRICES

Boxes	Dress Circle & Stalls	Pit	Gallery
$20.00	$5.00	$3.00	$2.00

Box Plans Open at MOUTRIE'S
On Thursday, October 2nd

Good Things to Eat and Drink

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